

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



"The Home-Rulers stood up, and for some time, with raised hands, shouted 'Privilege!'"—*Times*, Feb. 3.

DISTURBED PARLIAMENT.—SEE PAGE 154



## BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at 8, The Crescent, Bedford, the wife of G. Jackson Eldridge, Esq., C.M.G., her Majesty's Consul General for Syria, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at The Retreat, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Albert Chancellor, of a son.

## DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Minehead, Somersetshire, Mary Mackenzie, widow of George Anderson, Esq., solicitor, of Inverness.

On the 21st ult., after a short illness, at Funchal, Madeira, Miss Charlotte Shaw, for upwards of sixty years in the service of the late William Grant, of Madeira.

On the 22nd ult., at Hartlepool, Helen, widow of the Rev. Robert Spofforth, late Vicar of Market Weighton, Yorkshire, aged 64 years.

On the 22nd ult., at Belvidere House, Belleville, Ontario, Canada, Thomas Campbell Wallbridge, aged 51, who represented North Hastings, in the Legislative Assembly, from 1863 until the Union. He was the youngest brother of the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, and leaves a widow and three children.

On the 6th inst., at 26, Albert-gate, Hyde Park, after a painful and lingering illness, Thomas Cahill, M.D., aged 74.—R.I.P.

On the 5th inst., William Holmes Longman, of West Hill Villa, Highgate-rise, and 17, Gresham-street, E.C., aged 55 years.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 19.

**SUNDAY, FEB. 13.**

Septuagesima. Morning Lessons: Gen. i. and ii. 1-4; Rev. xxi. 1-9. Evening Lessons: Gen. ii. 4 or Job xxxviii.; Rev. xxi. 9-xxii. 6.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. H. Milman; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Woodford.

**MONDAY, FEB. 14.**

Full moon, 6.24 a.m.

Valentine, Bishop and Martyr.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Francis Hueffer on the Troubadours).

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Sir John Lubbock on Fruits and Seeds).

British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (discussion on Sanitary Science in its relation to Civil Architecture—Warning and Ventilation).

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. M. Crocker on the Geographical and Physical Aspects of Sarawak and North Borneo).

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Street on Architecture—the Study and Practice).

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Rigg on Watch-making).

Mansion House, freedom of the City given to Sir Frederick Roberts, and banquet.

**TUESDAY, FEB. 15.**

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (discussion on Portsmouth Dockyard Extension).

Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.

Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Phsyic; and on the 16th, 17th, and 18th).

**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.**

Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m. (Mr. Arthur Ellis on the Clearing System applied to Trade and Distribution).

Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.

Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Sedley Taylor on the Participation of Labour in the Profits of Enterprise).

**THURSDAY, FEB. 17.**

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor E. Pauer on the History of Drawing-room Music).

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. F. Day on British Fishes; papers by Messrs. C. B. Clarke, P. M. Duncan, and S. G. Thattcock).

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (G. S. Street on the Principles of Architecture).

Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Macfarren's "John the Baptist").

Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. Tommasi on a New Apparatus for Showing Dissociation of Ammonium Salts; Mr. M. W. Williams on the Estimation of Carbon in Water Analysis).

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haveron on Violins).

Trinity College, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. Huggins on Spectrum Analysis as applied to the Heavenly Bodies).

Naturalists' Society, 7 p.m.

Historical Society, 8 p.m.

**FRIDAY, FEB. 18.**

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. E. Delmar Morgan on his recent visit to Kuldja, &c.).

Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 11.45 a.m.

Geological Society anniversary, 1 p.m.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Sir John Lubbock on Fruits and Seeds, 9 p.m.).

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Taver, "Lombardy with the Architectural Association").

Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. P. O'Connor M.P. on Dominions).

Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on the Welsh Language—Part II.).

**SATURDAY, FEB. 19.**

Ladies' Sanitary Association, 5.30 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Domestic Sanitation; Food and Digestion).

William III., King of the Netherlands, born 1817.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. S. Poole on Ancient Egypt).

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
Jan.	30.29	44.8	43.5	95	10	47.8	41.0	SSW. S.	207	0.055
	31.29	55.1	40.4	87.0	8	59.0	34.0	SSW. S.	147	0.010
	1.29	57.2	34.9	34.1	97	10	38.2	SSW. S.	88	0.020
Tue.	2.29	69.0	43.1	42.4	94	10	49.5	SSW. S.	320	0.135
	3.29	56.7	40.2	47.5	94	9	52.8	SSW. S.	368	0.050
	4.29	40.0	47.1	43.1	77	9	50.1	SSW. S.	378	0.020
	5.29	41.0	40.8	32.2	84	9	46.9	SSW. S.	412	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.176	29.223	29.829	29.699	29.641	29.440	29.410
Temperature of Air	44.9	55.0	59.0	42.0	49.3	45.0	45.0
Temperature of Water	45.5	56.0	59.0	41.0	44.8	38.0	38.0
Direction of Wind	S.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	S.	S.	S.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 43	2 2	2 18	2 33	2 47	3 3	3 17
3 32	4 1	4 17	4 32	4 46	5 3	5 17

**MR. CHARLES HALLÉ'S CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—SECOND CONCERT ON SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, when the Programme will include—Goldmark's Symphony, "A Rustic Wedding" (created by the composer); Beethoven's "Triple Concerto"—Piano-forte, Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin, Madame Norman-Neruda; Violoncello, Signor Piffli. Mozart's "Hafner"—Symphony for Full Orchestra and Violin Solo (first time in London)—Violin solo, Madame Norman-Neruda. Introduction, "Lohengrin" (Wagner); Brahms's "Norwegian No. 2, in A (Svensen). Manchester Orchestra of 80 performers. Conductor, Mr. Charles Hallé. Commence at Eight. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; back of Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Programme and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, No. 10, Bond-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and the usual Concert Agents.

**MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, THE TURQUOISE RING.** by G. W. Gifford. Music by Lionel Benson; a new Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, A MUSICAL FAMILY; concluding with A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law, Music by King Hall. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

**MASKELEYNE AND COOKE.**—IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Until further notice, the ENTERTAINMENT at the EGYPTIAN HALL will be given as follows:—EVERY AFTERNOON at Three; and on Tuesday Evening, Thursday Evening, and Saturday Evening at Eight, making Six Morning and Three Evening Performances in each week. This alteration is made to meet the increasing demand for seats at the fashionable Matinees. For further particulars see Daily Papers. W. MORRIS, Manager.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.**—The EXHIBITION of WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, including a Collection of Drawings by John Flaxman, R.A., is NOW OPEN. Open from Nine till dusk, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence; or, bound in cloth, with Pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 33, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.**—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION."—"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM."—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

**ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.** affording a Home, Education, and Clothing to the Children of Parents who have moved in a Superior Station of Life, Orphans or not, of any nation. The ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, on FEB. 21, 1881, H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G., in the Chair, supported by the Lord Mayor, M.P., and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are earnestly SOLICITED for the Building Fund, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Sir C. H. Mills, Bart., M.P., 67, Lombard-street; the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street; or by Office, 58, Gracechurch-street, E.C. R. H. EVANS, Secretary.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.**—Managers, Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening, doors open at 6.30. At Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET; at 7.45, VALENTINE AND ORSON. MORNING PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open, 1.30. THE VORSEY FAMILY, Master C. Lauri, Mr. J. G. Taylor, &c. Box-Office open Ten to Five Daily.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORNICIAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tennyson's "The Cup," at 7.45—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORNICIAN BROTHERS, at 9.30—Mr. Irving. Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram. THE CUP every Saturday Morning.

**BRIGHTON.**—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 8.50 p.m. EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

**THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.**—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.45 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train. (By order) J. P. KNOTT, General Manager.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1881.

The Parliamentary storm is over. The atmosphere of the House of Commons, partly owing, no doubt, to reaction from a long period of excitement, has become quiet, genial, and even dull. Organised obstruction, at least in its coarser form, has been put down. The change is owing mainly to the patience, patriotism, and courage of the Speaker. His interposition, which, in truth, has saved our representative system from contempt, is, perhaps, without precedent in the annals of Parliament. The right hon. gentleman acted upon "his own responsibility and his sense of duty to the House." In an abstract constitutional sense his refusal to permit the further protraction of the debate for leave to introduce the Protection of Life and Property (Ireland) Bill, on Wednesday se'nnight, after a sitting of forty-one hours, may be open to adverse criticism. The circumstances of the case, however, justified, and even demanded, that extreme act of authority. He had exercised forbearance until forbearance was in danger of degenerating into weakness. He saw that the character—possibly the very existence—of the House of Commons was at stake; that the conduct of a minority, consisting of a mere handful of members, aimed at inflicting degradation on the House itself. Of that House he was the head. Of its dignity he had been constituted a guardian. Hitherto, he had restricted the exercise of his delegated powers within the ordinary limits prescribed by written and unwritten regulations. But now that the question had arisen whether the freedom of debate and of action, which the constitution presupposes, should be strangled by a misuse of the very forms it devised to secure them, he had the manliness to sacrifice forms for the sake of the substance, and to prefer the realisation of a great Imperial end to the preservation of the customary means of obtaining it. Quietly, but firmly, after a few moments' clear exposition of the situation, he put the amendment of Dr. Lyons to the effect that remedial should precede coercive legislation, then under consideration, to the vote, and after a division which showed a large preponderance of numbers against the amendment, he immediately put the main question—namely, that leave be given to bring in the Bill, which was assented to *nem. con.*, and accordingly introduced by Mr. W. E. Forster. This was the first stage of the proceedings.

The second was reserved for Thursday. The introduction, discussion, and adoption, on the motion of the Leader of the House, of a new Standing Order for preventing future deliberate and persistent obstruction, was preceded by what is said to have been an unpremeditated, but was assuredly an extraordinary, episode. The arrest of Mr. Michael Davitt, in Dublin, during the day had been effected. Mr. Parnell put a question to the Secretary of State for the Home Department as to the truth of the information he had received of the fact. Sir W. Harcourt confirmed the statement, and assigned, as the ground for his decision, that the conduct of Michael Davitt had been incompatible with the ticket of leave by which a convict enjoying the conditional favour of the Crown is permitted to be at large. To a second question inquiring which of the conditions of the ticket of leave had been violated by the prisoner, Sir W. Harcourt gave no reply. It

was then that Mr. Gladstone rose to bring forward his new Standing Order; whereupon Mr. Dillon also rose, and was told by the Speaker that the Premier was "in possession of the House." Mr. Dillon, however, did not resume his seat, whereupon the Speaker "named" him, according to the terms of the Standing Order passed upwards of twelve months ago, "as wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair." Mr. Gladstone then moved that Mr. Dillon be suspended from the service of the House during the day's sitting. Upon it the House divided, when there appeared for it 395, and against it 33 votes. Still Mr. Dillon declined to obey when called upon by the Speaker to withdraw, and the Serjeant-at-Arms was ordered to remove him, which, after a sufficient show of force, was done. Again and again Mr. Gladstone rose to bring forward his motion; again and again he was interrupted by one or other of the advanced Party of Home Rulers. At length Mr. Parnell was named as guilty of wilful and deliberate obstruction, a motion for his suspension was made and put; but the Home-Rule members, as a protest against the alleged illegality of the proceeding, kept their seats during the division. The numbers were—Ayes, 405; Noes, 7. Mr. Parnell was removed, on a show of force, as Mr. Dillon had been. But why go through the whole story? The Home Rulers were successively suspended and removed to the number of thirty-five, after which the Premier proceeded with his motion. The scene was a thrilling one, but the hon. gentlemen who put themselves in opposition to the Chair were clearly disorderly in more than one respect. The mistake, originating possibly in the passion of the moment, betrayed them into the hands of their opponents; so that during their absence from the House the Motion of Mr. Gladstone, after considerable amendment, at the instance of Sir Stafford Northcote, was carried by 371 Ayes against 28 Noes.

And now we come to the Order itself. It is stringent enough. It would have been unnecessarily stringent if it had been carried in its original form. The Conservatives have done credit to themselves, as well as to the House, by the changes they introduced into the framework of the motion. It puts the whole authority of the House, in certain prescribed circumstances—so far at least as concerns the regulation of Procedure—into the Speaker's hands. Of course, such power will be vested in the right hon. gentleman on certain occasions only. Ordinarily, the business of the House will proceed as it did before. The new rule will come into operation only under the following restrictions. "Urgency of public business" is to be moved, after due notice, by a Minister of the Crown, who in the course of his statement in support of the motion will point out what that business is which is to be regarded as urgent. The question will then be submitted to the House by the Speaker, no debate, amendment, or adjournment being allowed. The majority (should the House go to a division) in favour of urgency must be three to one in a House of not less than 300 members. The state of urgency may be declared at an end by the Speaker himself, or by a Majority of the House, duly ascertained and reported. The authority thus transferred to the hands of the Speaker, and which for the time being will be unlimited, will not, it may be easily inferred, be lightly invoked, needlessly prolonged, or tyrannically exercised. It is a weapon only to be taken from the shelf when exigency requires, and to be put back again when the necessity for it is past. It may never be used; it may become speedily obsolete; but it also may be effectually resorted to for the purpose of putting down wilful obstruction. Regretful as we must all be that any occasion should have arisen for the invention of such an instrument of self-defence, we cannot but feel relieved that the House of Commons has at length been put into a position to remove out of its path the wilful obstruction which has lately paralysed its functions.

Lord Odo Russell is to be raised to the Peerage under the title of Lord Amthill.

Mr. Henry Fox Bristowe, Q.C., has been appointed to the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, vacant by the death of Mr. George Little, Q.C.

Mr. Patrick Fraser, Dean of Faculty, has been appointed to the Judgeship of the Court of Session, vacant by the resignation of the late Lord Ormisdale. It is stated that it is not the intention of the Government to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lord Gifford.

The Registrar-General in his weekly return states that in London 2925 births and 1926 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 225, and the deaths by 43, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 54 from smallpox, 39 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 39 from whooping-cough, 8 from enteric fever, 1 from ill-defined form of continued fever, 16 from diarrhoea, 1 from dysentery, and none from either typhus or simple cholera; thus 208 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 47 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 27, 42, and 52 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 54 last week. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had steadily increased from 77 to 520 in the fourteen preceding weeks, further rose to 617 on Saturday last. This is the largest number that has been under treatment in these hospitals since June, 1878. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 371, 617, and 702 in the three preceding weeks, declined last week, under the influence of mild weather, to 606, but exceeded the corrected weekly average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 52. Different forms of violence caused 79 deaths.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is not in a column of rambling and disjointed gossip that I could fitly do even such feeble justice as I am able to render to the memory of THOMAS CARLYLE. If I have read the words of any writer searchingly, lovingly, and reverently, I have read his my whole working life through; and the news that he is dead, although from his great age the loosening of the Silver Cord and the breaking of the Golden Bowl had long been expected, strikes on the sense with an unusually deep and mournful knell. To the Republic of Letters it is as though the Great Bell of Paul's were sounding—the bell that only sounds when Royalty dies. And this Patriarch of Chelsea was indeed *Anaxandron*—a King of Men.

In the vaults of the Pantheon, at Paris, there is the tomb of an illustrious French philosopher; and from one of the walls of the sarcophagus there extends a brazen hand grasping a flaming torch. The light he kindled still, from his tomb by the Mountain of Ste. Geneviève, illumines the world of thought. So will it be, we all trow, with Thomas Carlyle. His mortal part is resolved into the Eternal Silence; but the voice of the old man eloquent will not be hushed. His rugged dialect, his humour, now grim and now sarcastic (did you ever read the account which he wrote—it was in some keepsake or annual—of the only visit he ever paid to the Italian Opera, and of the ballet he saw there?), his pathos, often very tender and touching, his vehement invective, his stern denunciations of Wrong, his scathing sneers at Fraud and Meanness, and Hypocrisy will all be patent, I should say, to English-speaking students so long as English letters endure.

Was he “understood of the people;” and will he be better understood a generation hence? These are questions which may not lightly be answered, and which I, for one, would shrink from undertaking to answer. I will frankly own that I was a long way past twenty-one before I could construe Carlyle with even tolerable facility. When I was a mere lad, say about 1844, very raw and obscure, and poor and ragged and happy, I used to spend my evenings at a coffee-shop in Long-acre. Potter's I think it was called. The tariff for refreshments was not onerous. Coffee a penny. Bread-and-butter a penny. The fascination of Potter consisting in his having a library of some thousands of volumes, very limp and dog's-eared, and so oleaginous that they seemed to be redolent of the fried bacon which he dispensed so liberally at twopence per rasher.

In the Potterian library there was a set of *Fraser's Magazine* from the commencement. From those volumes of *Fraser* I drank—yes, drank—all Thackeray's earlier essays and stories, “The Yellow-Plush Papers,” “Catherine,” “Barry Lynden,” and so forth; all Maginn's “Homerie Ballads,” Father Prout's “Reliques,” and especially the “Sartor Resartus” of Thomas Carlyle. Should it be to my shame that I confess that I could not, after twice reading it through with painful deliberation, and digging my elbows into Potter's dented and coffee-smirched table, understand so much as one page out of three of the “Sartor.” Yet by the same hand, and in the same magazine, there was a series of papers narrating the history of Madame de la Motte and the Diamond Necklace, which I could comprehend very clearly. I am inclined at present very narrowly to question the *bona fides* of any young man of ordinary intelligence under five-and-twenty who declares that he has completely mastered the inner *geist* of the “Sartor Resartus.”

One young man, indeed, I did know in my adolescence who precociously understood Carlyle. That was poor James Hannay, author of “Satire and Satirists,” Quarterly Reviewer, some time Editor of the *Edinburgh Courier*, who died British Consul at Barcelona. Hannay, on leaving the Royal Navy, had “taken up” Carlyle as a subject for study, even as one might “take up” Sanscrit or Geology, Telugu, Astronomy, Slavonic, or Crystallography. The hardest of students when he chose, Hannay understood the Sage of Chelsea at last, and had an opportunity of telling him so. He came to know Carlyle, and to be honoured by the friendship of the great scholar and philosopher—the eloquent historian, the wise and blameless man.

My contemporary “Atlas” (who, by-the-way, does not approve of the Kyrle Society), speaking in a previous issue of the conversion of a youthful patrician to another Communion, mentions that the young gentleman's noble papa bears a Royal achievement of arms “with a bar sinister.” What is “a bar sinister”? I have heard of a “bend sinister,” and of a shield being “debruised with a bâton sinister.” Of the sinister “bar” I am yet ignorant; and it is never too late to learn.

As it notably happened in the case of the “Dukeries.” An English lady in Switzerland asked me to explain the term. It happened that I did not know the precise locality of the “Dukeries;” so in this column I asked the question where they were situated. “D. B.,” one of many correspondents tells me that the “Dukery country is in the neighbourhood of Worksop, Notts, in that part of the county which is closed in, so to speak, by Yorkshire (North and West) and by Lincolnshire (Eastward).” It takes its name, says my correspondent, from its comprising the estates of the Duke of Newcastle at Clumber, the Duke of Portland at Welbeck, and that of Earl Manvers, whose ancestors inherited the estates of the extinct dukedom of Kingston. “The Dukes of Norfolk and Rutland,” adds “D. B.,” “have also residences at no very considerable distance;” and he thinks that the Duke of St. Albans has also broad acres among “the Dukeries.” I print this information for the benefit of my correspondent in Switzerland; but I shall refrain from reading any more topographical communications on the matter, which

is really a wholly unimportant one, and should no more interest the great body of my readers than (I am sure) it does me.

The question, however (put in thorough good faith), brings me a remarkably silly letter from “W. C. C.,” who writes that “he should be surprised if he thought that I was serious in avowing my ignorance as to the Dukeries.” And he proceeds to accuse me of habitually “drawing out” my readers. I do assure him that I was perfectly serious in the avowal of ignorance, and that I am not in the habit of “drawing out” my readers, one way or another. They draw me out, with a vengeance. My life is devoted to the acquisition of knowledge. When I am asked a question, and am able to answer it, I answer it. If I am unable to do so, I ask for information; and that is the way to acquire more knowledge. As I said last week, I know scarcely anything of my own country, and could not fill in an outline map with the names of the English counties and chief towns. What on earth had I to do with “the Dukeries,” or they with me?

Mem: One correspondent has the common sense to ask why if an English location is to be manufactured out of the circumstance of a number of Ducal estates being contentious, we should not say the “Dukery” instead of the “Dukeries.” We say a “Rookery,” and not “The Rookeries.”

The ghost of the horrible Charles Peace, it would seem, is not yet definitively laid in the Red Sea. Something like the counterfeit presentment of the monstrous murderer upon whom justice was done at Leeds has made his appearance in one of the most aristocratic quarters of London—in the Cromwell-road, South Kensington, indeed, burglariously breaking into and out of a gentleman's house, and with murderous revolver shooting down all and sundry. The desperado who thus ran amuck has not (up to the time of my closing this page) been laid by the heels; but we must all hope to hear ere long that he is in hold. Ten pounds was not much of a reward to be offered by the Criminal Investigation Department for the miscreant's apprehension.

The practice of carrying revolvers by persons who have not the slightest excuse for possessing them has grown, is growing, and should be diminished. The Home Secretary admitted as much in the House of Commons on Tuesday. To my thinking, a heavy tax should be placed on all revolvers not used for naval or military purposes, or for travelling expeditions, or by householders of known respectability anxious to procure such weapons for the purpose of protecting their persons and property. Neither pawnbrokers nor dealers in miscellaneous property should be allowed to sell revolvers, which should be procurable only at licensed gunsmiths, bound by law to keep a strict registration of the persons with whom they deal. The indiscriminate sale of Prussic Acid is not tolerated; and six-shooters are becoming as dangerous as Scheele's Preparation.

By a not very large majority, the long-mooted Divorce Bill brought in by M. Naquet has been rejected by the French Chambers. Do not be afraid that I am about to become controversial on the subject of Matrimonial Causes (I remember the time when a Divorce *a vinculo*, which required a special Act of Parliament to enable the divorced parties to re-marry and find, if they could, partners more suitable to their minds, cost from a thousand to fifteen hundred pounds). Who was the witty Proctor of Doctors' Commons who said that a divorce suit was like walking barefoot over broken bottles? You bled at every step. We have obtained, for better or for worse, our own laws facilitating divorce and judicial separation; and I suppose that the settlement is to be considered a final one.

I notice that in the course of the debate M. Legrand, speaking against the Bill, remarked that Divorce was not a Democratic institution, and that it could not be re-established without compromising the Republic. Divorce is certainly an “institution” pretty liberally patronised in that most Democratic of communities the United States of America. Old Cobbett, writing at the beginning of the century, said in his wild way that in one of the States the process of divorce did not take ten minutes (I have seen an Algerian *cadi* divorce half-a-dozen Mahometan couples in the course of half an hour); in the American State in question the crier rang a bell on the steps of the court-house, and made certain proclamations touching the matrimonial relations of A and B. Then the sum of five dollars was paid to the clerk, and the conjugal yoke was summarily broken.

The laws for the dissolution of marriage vary considerably in different States of the Union, but I believe that they are easiest in the State of Indiana. At least there is a joke long current in the Eastern States that trains going west stop ten minutes at Indianapolis “for Refreshment and Divorce.” I believe that in some of the States incompatibility of temper is a recognised ground for the abrogation of wedlock. It is curious to reflect that, if such be the case, a similar ground for divorce was vehemently advocated by the greatest of English Puritans and Democrats, John Milton. Deep into the dark hours was I reading this morning “The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce,” when I came on this superbly eloquent passage:—

“Hate is of all things the mightiest divider; nay, it is division itself. To couple hatred, therefore, through wedlock try all her golden links, and borrow to her aid all the iron shackles and manacles of law, it does not serve but to twist a rope of sand: which was a task, they say, that posed the Devil; and that stubborn fiend of Ocnus in Tartarus, whom the poets tell of, brought his idle cordage to as good effect, which never served him to bind with but to feed the ass which stood at his elbow.”

I straightway learned this passage by heart and repeated it aloud at breakfast time. It (the passage) was not appreciated;

and I was told that Mr. Milton was too fond of quarrelling with his wives on slight pretences, and that he was an Impertinent.

I have been frequently asked “off and on,” and generally by young and studious correspondents, how a Common-Place Book should best be kept. It is possible that I have already quoted, in this place, what Bacon wrote concerning the matter in hand; but that which Francis of Verulam thought will surely bear re-quoting:—

“For the disposition and collocation of that knowledge which we preserve in writing it consisteth in a good digest of Common Places. I am not ignorant of the prejudice imputed to Common-Place books as causing a retardation of reading, and some sloth or relaxation of memory. But because it is but a counterfeit thing in knowledge, except a man be deep and full, I hold the entry of Common Places to be a matter of great use and essence in studying, as that which assureth “copia” of invention and contracteth judgment to a strength. But this is true: that of the methods of Common Places that I have seen there is none of any sufficient worth: all of them carrying merely the face of a school and not of a world, and referring to vulgar matters and polemical divisions without all life or respect to action.”

This you shall find in the “Advancement of Learning.” Book II.; and you might do worse than transcribe the passage on the fly-leaf of each of your common-place books.

I keep mine as a trader keeps his books—in a waste book, a journal, a ledger, and a cash book—the last for entries of notable statistics and historic matters of finance. But I will only indicate a mode of keeping the Waste Book, which includes all kinds of “vulgar matter” and “polemical divisions,” consecutively transcribed just as they occur in the course of reading. The process of keeping is simply this: the extracts are at one end of the book and the index is at the other. For example, I make this entry—“Queen Anne is dead and the Dutch have taken Holland.” Against this I draw a circle, and in the circle I write, in red ink, a number consecutive to that of the preceding entry, which was, say, (4104). In the Index I enter, under the letter A, “Anne, Queen, her death indubitable;” with the number (4105), and under the letter H, and with the same number (4105), I write, “Holland undeniably taken by the Dutch.”

A very careful index-maker will resort to a system of double or even triple entry. For instance, I find in a practical and not a theoretical common-place book, under the date of Jan. 6, 1862, this entry: “And when we said unto the angels ‘worship Adam,’ they all worshipped him, except Eblis, who refused, and was puffed up with pride, and became of the number of unbelievers.” “Sale's Translation of the Koran,” Chapter II. “The Cow” (269). In the index, I find under the letter A, “Adam: the angels commanded to worship him;” under E, “Eblis refuses to worship Adam;” and under P, “Pride and unbelief of Eblis;” all with the same number (269) for reference in the body of the extracts.

This practice of double or triple entry or “cross-indexing” will by degrees fix indelibly in your memory the fact contained in the extract. I say this because I would not have it thought that I am the base and mechanical slave of common-place books. I never take them on long journeys; and I have been obliged to write thousands of miles away, without the assistance of any books of reference, nearly as much as I have written at home. But, when you are at home, studious young man, be indefatigable in making extracts (“Read with a pen in your hand,” said Napoleon the Great, in his wonderfully studious youth), “hammer away” untiringly at your indices; and discard, save as mere toys and pastimes, all systems of artificial memory, from the “Topical” one of Simonides the Greek downwards. They are snares and delusions. They give you the rind, and not the fruit.

“Who would not Sell his Farm and Go to Sea?” This proverbial expression among mariners, which so puzzled my naval correspondent in the “Golden South Americas,” and of which I was unable to give any explanation, has brought me a very kind note from “D. S.,” Oban, N.B., in which the writer observes that he was forty years at sea, and that he never heard the expression used in fine weather; but that it is commonly used, “all over a ship,” when the weather is very bad. “When a sea comes on board and drenches a man to the skin, he shakes himself, and says, with grim good-humour, ‘Who wouldn't Sell his Farm and Go to Sea?’”

Meanwhile, a correspondent writing from Wellington College, suggests that the idea embodied in the proverbial saying is to be found in a passage in Horace, which he quotes. I have mislaid his esteemed communication; but I will find it and give the quotation next week. Stay; here it is: the quotation, not the letter; but I declare that I had been hesitating about opening with inky fingers the delicious little edition of Horace, “the Poet of Middle Age” (London: Bell and Daldy, 1855), the recent binding of which (white vellum, extra, tooled) by Mr. Zachsendorf is (in combination with other specimens of the bookbinder's art) rapidly accelerating my progress to St. Pancras workhouse. Odes, Book II.

Gaudentem patrios findere saculo  
Agros Attalæis conditionibus  
Nunquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria  
Myrtoum pavidus, nauta secat mare.

But are sailors, as a rule, Horatian scholars? How would it be if something of the nature of the expression cited by my correspondents at Buenos Ayres, and at Oban, was common twenty centuries ago among the sailors on the quay side at Brundisium or at Ostia? Why not? In the ordinances of Richard the Lionhearted for the government of the fleet in which he sailed to Cyprus frequent mention is made of “the custom of the sea” as something to the origin of which the memory of man ran not. Why should not popular sayings among mariners of all nations be similarly immemorial?

G. A. S.





DOMESTIC THEATRICALS.—1. THE DRESSING-ROOM. 2. THE STAGE. 3. THE LAST ACT.—SEE PAGE 150.

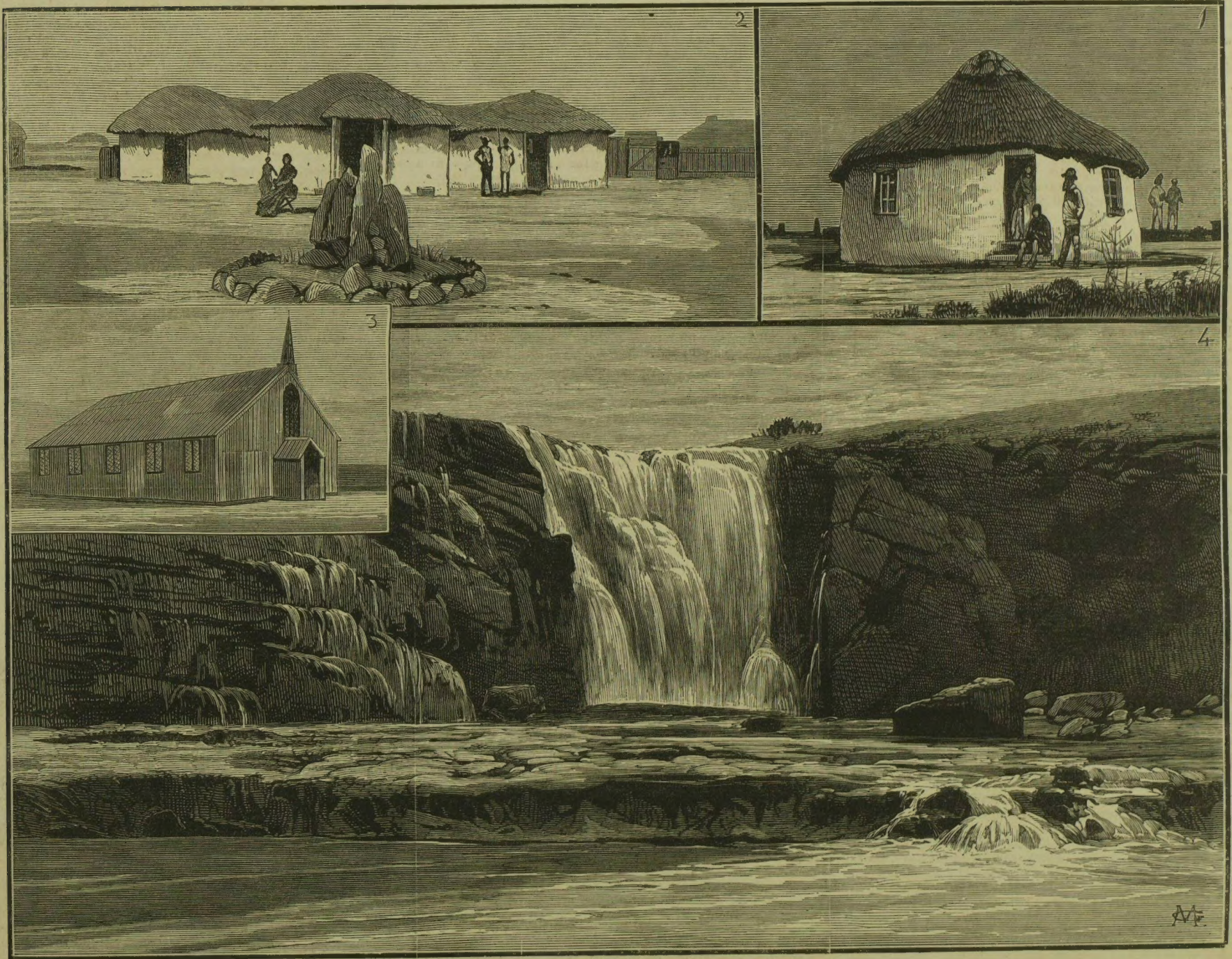




THE LATE COLONEL B. M. DEANE,  
KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL WAR.



THE LATE MRS. S. C. HALL.  
SEE PAGE 150.



1. The Parsonage Hut, Umtata. 2. Residence of the Chief Magistrate of Tembuland. 3. St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Umtata. 4. The Umtata Falls.

THE CENTRE OF KAFFIRLAND.—SEE PAGE 102.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

There are weeks when Paris seems to slumber, its pulse beats almost imperceptibly; there are, again, other weeks when the pulse of Paris indicates high fever. The past week has been one of high fever, happily not of a political but of a literary kind. The Londoner who reads in his daily morning paper a column of telegrams from Paris describing at length the development of M. Antonin Proust's interpellation in the Chamber on the foreign policy of France, the debate on the Press Bill, the projects of this and that diplomatist as regards the Greek question or the declarations which M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire intends to make in his next circular, obtains, perhaps, an erroneous idea of the life and movement of Paris. The Parisians have other things to think about than politics. MM. Gambetta and Grévy and *Messieurs les Députés* may be left to guard the interests of the Republic. The Parisians themselves are for the moment entirely devoted to literature and art. Conversation is absorbed by the *question Dumas*. "Have you seen the 'Princesse de Bagdad'?" "What do you think of the 'Princesse de Bagdad'?" "Do you not think that the piece is impossible, irritating?" It would seem as if Dumas had laid a wager to aggravate the public. "In what kind of society does the piece take place?" "In what kind of society? Eh! at Charenton!" And so the discussion waxes hot. Article after article appears in the newspapers. The critics are divided. M. Sarcey finds the piece feeble and melodramatic; others find it bold and strong. The public is separated into two camps: one camp defends the character of the heroine; the other declares her to be unnatural and impossible. The piece is even being discussed in public meetings, and only last night M. Henry de Lapommeraye, one of our most accomplished critics, made an eloquent defence of M. Dumas' play before an unusually large and distinguished audience. We might almost believe ourselves carried back to the golden days of Romanticism, when Victor Hugo was general of the forces, and when Théophile Gautier, in his immortal red waistcoat, led the battalion of the *Jeunes-Français* at the battle and victory of "Hernani."

*Propos* of Victor Hugo, the illustrious poet will enter upon his eightieth year on the 27th of this month. It is proposed to celebrate the event by a public manifestation—Paris, the whole town, without distinction of opinion, political or religious, coming with joy and emotion to raise a barricade of flowers in front of the poet's villa. If this project be carried into execution—and why should it not be?—what an imposing and touching sight it would be! What a death-blow to the common belief that the Parisians, of all the French, are those who preserve with most obstinacy the curious habit of insulting their great men while they are alive and raising statues to their memory when they are dead. Victor Hugo, in his long life, will have been one of the most honoured and most insulted of mortals. No man has been discussed with more fury and more passion than the poet who is now universally acclaimed. The vocabulary of invective has been exhausted against his prose and against his verse. He has been called vandal, brigand, incendiary, *velche*, helot, curse, cannibal, savage, iconoclast. He has been compared to Dubartas, to Scarron, to Gongora. He has been found absurd, ridiculous, grandiloquent, trivial, convulsive, emphatic. He has been caricatured and parodied. Men in high places, academicians even, have signed petitions to the King to prevent the performance of his plays. Nay, has he not been shot at in the Champs-Élysées as if he were a vulgar temporal King? What fuller cup of glory could mortal man desire?

The battle of naturalism is raging fiercely side by side with the Dumas conflict. A comic paper has represented Zola and Dumas as showmen standing on a platform in front of their respective booths, beating big drums, and vaunting the merits of "Nana" and of the "Princesse de Bagdad." The showman Zola offers a tempting premium to the visitors to his exhibition: "At the end of the performance the delicious Nana will communicate the smallpox to the spectators!" *En vérité, on n'est pas plus gracieux*. But "Nana" has been equalled if not surpassed in realistic abominations by a drama called "Zoë Chien-Chien," produced at the Théâtre des Nations on Saturday last. In this piece we are introduced into the interior of St. Lazare, and to the doing of the ignoble *police des mœurs*. Such literature is sickening; my only excuse for mentioning it is that I desire to make my record of the life and movement of Paris as complete as space will permit, and that at the present time "naturalism," after having long been militant, threatens to become triumphant.

The world of the fine arts is very animated just now; it is the season of small exhibitions at the artistic clubs and elsewhere, the season of the *petits Salons*, to be followed in a couple of months by the grand Salon. The most important exhibitions are those of the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire and of the Cercle de l'Union Artistique, better known as the *Mirlitons*. Carolus Duran is represented at both exhibitions by some portraits. To change a hemistich of Robert Browning: "Duran's your painter now!" His portraits of children remind one of Velasquez: they are superb. At the Place Vendôme M. Bastien-Lepage exhibits a portrait of "Monsieur le Prince de Galles," the same, I believe, which was in the Royal Academy last year. This portrait, an attempt to resuscitate the style of Holbein, is very severely criticised here. For the Parisians, more perhaps even than for the Londoners, the Prince of Wales is an essentially modern figure, almost a *boulevardier*; and were it not for the name of the canvas the Parisians would hardly recognise the fine and robust head of the Prince in M. Bastien-Lepage's monotonous and pale portrait, so feebly modelled and so loosely drawn that the head becomes confounded with the embroidery of the grotesque Henry VIII. costume in which the Prince is dressed.

Another exhibition which is much talked about is that of the water-colours of Jules Jacquemart, the celebrated engraver.

Literature and art have taken up so much space in my letter this week that I have but little room left to talk of politics. The sittings of the Chamber of Deputies have, however, not been without interest of late. On Thursday M. Antonin Proust made a long-expected interpellation on French foreign policy, and the Chamber again passed a resolution approving the pacific policy of the Ministry. The Chamber further resolved to pass to a second reading of the new Press Bill, and on Saturday, to everybody's surprise, M. Alfred Naquet's bill for the re-establishment of divorce in France was placed upon the order of the day. By 254 votes against 211 the Deputies resolved to pass to the discussion of the articles of the bill, a fact which seems to show that the Chamber is in favour of divorce. The discussion has naturally attracted the attention of the ladies, and yesterday and to-day the tribunes of the Palais Bourbon were filled by high-born and influential ladies, clad in gay and gorgeous raiment, who drank eagerly the words of MM. Naquet, Louis Legrand, Léon Renault, and other orators. The discussion was continued before a full House this afternoon, when M. Cazot, in accordance with a decision taken at the

Cabinet Council this morning, rose to oppose M. Naquet's bill in the name of the Government. Finally, the bill was rejected by 261 votes to 225.

T. C.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## SPAIN.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday rejected, by 164 votes to 44, a motion censuring the Government for having prohibited certain banquets which were to have been held to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of the Spanish Republic in 1873. During the debate the Minister of the Interior said that he would prohibit the holding of any banquet, the object of which was directed against the existing institutions of the country.

In consequence of the refusal of King Alfonso to sign the Bill for the conversion of the redeemable debts of Spain, the Ministry has tendered its resignation, and a new Cabinet has been formed under Señor Sagasta.

A Royal decree dissolving the Cortes was read in the Chambers on Wednesday.

## ITALY.

King Humbert visited the University of Rome on Wednesday morning, and was most enthusiastically received by the students.

The Third College at Rome has re-elected the newly appointed Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Bacelli, as its representative in the Chamber of Deputies.

Monday being the anniversary of the death of Pius IX., the Pope celebrated a solemn Requiem in the Sistine Chapel. The *Standard* correspondent at Rome states that the spectacle was magnificent and imposing. A very large number of Cardinals, the whole of the Vatican Corps Diplomatique and the ladies of Embassies, with many of the Roman aristocracy, were present, as well as the Russian Grand Dukes. Cardinal Di Pietro, Dean of the Sacred College, celebrated; the Holy Father pronounced the Absolution.

## GERMANY.

The marriage contract between Prince William and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein has been completed and signed at Berlin. The illustrious bride, accompanied by Prince Christian, her uncle, on Monday passed Dresden, on their way to Prinzenau Castle, the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein.

The German Parliament has been convened for the 15th inst.

Mr. Goschen, on his way to Constantinople, has had interviews with the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck at Berlin. He had a protracted audience of the Emperor on Sunday, and was afterwards received by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. His Excellency left on Monday.

Prince Bismarck made a speech yesterday week in the Prussian Parliament, in which he urged that the taxes on tobacco and spirituous liquors must be considerably increased, and announced that he intended to fight to the last against opposition to his views. Parliamentary conflicts, he said, would not make him swerve from his principles. He would not retire until commanded to do so by the Emperor.

The German Emperor has accepted Dr. Schlieffmann's offer of the Trojan relics which he discovered, and which have been exhibited in this country, and they are to be assigned a department in the new Ethnological Museum in Berlin.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince returned to Vienna on Monday from Brussels, where he has been staying for a fortnight past as a guest of the Brussels Court.

Mr. Goschen arrived in Vienna on Tuesday morning, via Constantinople, and was received by Sir H. Elliot, with whom he visited the Russian Embassy, and afterwards proceeded to the Austrian Foreign Office, where he had a long conference with Baron Haymerle.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Delegation has finally passed the Bill authorising the introduction of taxes on articles of consumption.

## TURKEY.

In consequence of the necessities of the State, the Porte, it is stated, is making preparations for the imposition of new taxes, including a poll tax.

## GREECE.

In the Chamber on Saturday last M. Coumoundouros, in reply to a question, said that the Powers continue to show a very friendly disposition towards Greece. Europe desired a pacific solution of the Turco-Greek question; but the Powers had never advised Greece to reduce her claims or to moderate her aspirations. All they had counselled the Hellenic Government to do was to avoid taking hasty, irrevocable steps in the matter. "Any precipitate action on our part," said M. Coumoundouros, "would wound Europe, and might damage our cause."

The present strength of the army is 54,000 men, of whom 39,663 have been enrolled since last summer. The reserves will shortly be called out, when the army will number 75,000 men.

## AMERICA.

The projectors of the New York World's Fair gave General Grant a reception last Saturday, when he accepted the Presidency of the Commission. Subscriptions to the funds were opened last week, and 322,500 dols. have been already subscribed by private individuals. The desire is to raise 4,000,000 dols.

Congress on Saturday last passed the resolution ordering the Presidential votes to be counted on the 9th inst., when Messrs. Garfield and Arthur were to be formally declared elected. The resolution avoided any declarations which heretofore have caused partisan conflicts.

A resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives regretting the misunderstanding between the English authorities and the Transvaal Boers, deploring the shedding of blood in consequence of that difference, sympathising with Great Britain's efforts to preserve the Christians of South Africa from the incursions of savages, and requesting the President of the Republic to convey to her Majesty Queen Victoria the good wishes of the people of America in regard to the British Colonies, together with the expression of their hope that there will be no more bloodshed, and that her Majesty may see fit to accord independence to the Transvaal if it should be found that the people have no desire for annexation to Great Britain.

Another resolution, expressing increased solicitude on account of the painful condition of affairs in Ireland, and renewing the expression of sympathy with the Irish people, has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Collins, president of the Irish National League in the United States, has issued a violent proclamation denouncing the course pursued by the English Government in Irish affairs, appealing to America to protest against it, and urging the assembling of indignation meetings in every city of the Union. Indignation meetings were held at New York and elsewhere on Sunday, by the branches of the Irish Land League, to protest against the policy of the British Government.

The American telegrams state that about 3500 square miles of the Sacramento Valley have been flooded, but that the waters are now falling.

Owing to a storm having broken down the levée, the Mississippi river has overflowed and inundated a large portion of New Orleans. The railway has also been damaged.

Mr. Vanderbilt has paid Mr. Goringe the entire cost of the transportation of the Egyptian obelisk from Alexandria.

## CANADA.

In the House of Commons, yesterday week, Sir J. Alexander Macdonald, the Premier, stated that there had been some correspondence between the British and Canadian Governments respecting immigration from Ireland.

## BRAZIL.

The Chambers were closed on the 11th ult. by a speech from the Emperor, in which his Majesty thanked both Houses for passing the Electoral Reform Bill. The relations of Brazil with Foreign States were friendly, and tranquillity prevailed throughout the empire. The text of the new Electoral Law has been published. The Cabinet offered to resign in order to allow the Emperor to choose new Ministers to carry out its provisions, but, his Majesty declining to accept their resignation, the Ministers remain in office.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt last Saturday at Reggio, in Calabria.

The Servian Skuptschina on Monday, unanimously passed a resolution in favour of closing all the monasteries in Servia, and the Minister of Public Worship promised to prepare a bill in that sense. He stated at the same time that the proposed measure would necessitate a modification of the Constitution.

The King of Ashantee is stated to have declared war against the British Government on the Gold Coast because of the Governor's refusal to surrender a native chief who had taken refuge on British territory. On hearing of King Coffee's threatening attitude, the Governor of Sierra Leone dispatched 250 of the 2nd West India Regiment, who were due to arrive at Cape Coast Castle on the 2nd inst. The force under the control of the Governor on receiving King Coffee's ultimatum consisted mainly of Houssas, a company of which was immediately dispatched, with three guns, to the frontier.

## THE LATE MRS. S. C. HALL.

The death of this lady, a very popular and pleasing writer, has been recorded in our Obituary. Mrs. Hall was in the eighty-first year of her age. Her maiden name was Anna Maria Fielding, and she was a native of Dublin; she was married to Mr. Hall in 1824. Five years afterwards she published "Sketches of Irish Character." A little later Mr. and Mrs. Hall published their joint book, "Ireland: Its Scenery, Character, &c." Among other volumes which they have produced, "The Book of the Thames" was one of the most successful, having passed through several editions since it was first published in the *Art Journal*. Mrs. Hall was author of many tales or novels—"The Buccaneer," "Woman's Trials," "The Outlaw," "Uncle Horace," "Marion, or a Young Maid's Fortunes," "The Whiteboy," "Midsummer Eve," "A Woman's Story," and "The Fight of Faith;" and of one or two plays, one of which, "The French Refugee," was performed at the St. James's Theatre. She also wrote a series of papers describing the homes and haunts of English poets, which appeared in her husband's *Art Journal*. Besides their literary labours, Mr. and Mrs. Hall were engaged in founding several philanthropic societies and institutions. Mrs. Hall was also the originator of the Florence Nightingale Fund. For some years past Mrs. Hall had enjoyed a Civil List pension of £100 per annum, and had received other marks of Royal favour.

## THE LATE COLONEL DEANE.

Colonel Bonar Millett Deane, late of the 19th Foot, Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope, was killed in the attack on Lang's Neck Pass, in the Transvaal. He was in command of the advance column of Sir George Colley's force, consisting of the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles and two companies of the 58th Foot. He entered the Army in 1853, and joined the 22nd Foot, then serving in India. He became Lieutenant in the 22nd in 1855, and was Adjutant to that corps from 1856 till his promotion to the rank of Captain in 1857. The 22nd Regiment returned from India in 1855, and embarked for Malta in 1860. Colonel Deane became Major of the 22nd in 1863, but was transferred to the 18th (Royal Irish) in 1864, and to the 19th Foot in 1865. He served on the Indian Staff as Assistant-Quartermaster-General at head-quarters, Madras, from 1866 to 1871, and received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1873. From 1872 to 1875 he was military secretary to Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay. He rejoined his regiment, the 19th Foot, as Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1875. He continued in command of the first battalion of the 19th at Aldershot and other home stations, until placed on half pay in 1879, having attained the brevet rank of Colonel. In the same year he was appointed extra Inspector under the Local Government Board in Ireland during the distress of last winter. This post he resigned last year, in order to undertake the staff duties at the Cape of Good Hope.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Eton, Aldershot, and London.

## DOMESTIC THEATRICALS.

Our three Illustrations of the preparation and performance of a very delightful private entertainment of this kind, by a large party of young people, with the approval and assistance of their kindly elders, will be understood without much need of particular explanation. The little girls attiring themselves in the dressing-room, or hastening to take from the servant-maid a quantity of articles of dress that she has just brought in, seem to be engaged in a manner always sure to be agreeable to lively spirits of their sex. The second of these views, which ought rather to be entitled "From the Stage," shows us the assembled audience, young and old, in front of the stage, from the aged grandmother down to the smallest baby; while to the right hand, behind the screen, all the *dramatis personae* stand in waiting for their signal to appear and begin the play. A four-year old girl, led forward by her elder sister, is about to speak the prologue. In the dénouement of "the Last Act," whatever may have been the action and dialogue of the preceding dramatic representation, we can easily recognise the seasonable apparition of some jolly old personage—he may be Father Christmas—or the New Year, if he were not so old—or Old Father Time—or Gog of Guildhall, converted to jovial generosity—who makes everybody happy with his liberal gifts of sweetmeats and toys. We have a shrewd suspicion that it is only Papa in disguise; but please don't tell.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. William Gilbert, the father of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the satiric poet and dramatist, once wrote a sociological romance—and an excellent one it was—called “A Story for the Philistines.” On Wednesday, the Second inst., just after last week’s “Playhouses” had gone to press, I went to the Prince of Wales’s Theatre to witness the first performance of what I may term a Grand Play for the Philistines, being a new comedy in Three Acts, entitled “The Colonel.” It is written by Mr. F. C. Burnand; its dialogue overbrims with fun and epigram; it is excellently well acted; it was received throughout with shouts of laughter and applause; and it must be pronounced a brilliant and unqualified success. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Philistine Host will so flock into the house of which Mr. Edgar Bruce is lessee and manager for so many weeks as shall constitute a turning-point in the fortunes of a most charming and well-conducted theatre. Otherwise I hold “The Colonel” to be a very unfair play; and I am going to show its unfairness, and to protest against it.

Mr. Burnand has had the modesty to announce that “The Colonel” is partly founded on a French piece called “Le Mari à la Campagne,” which was adapted to the English stage many years ago by the late Mr. Morris Barnett as a comedy-drama called “The Serious Family.” The French author of “Le Mari à la Campagne” was less candid than Mr. Burnand. He did not mention his indebtedness to a short story called “Un Double Ménage,” any more than M. Alexandre Dumas the Younger mentioned that he had borrowed largely from the same Henri de Balzac’s character of Coralie in “Un Grand Homme de Province à Paris,” in order to strengthen the character of Marguerite Gautier in his own “Dame aux Camélias.” But let that pass. Everybody has stolen from Balzac. As a matter of fact, Mr. Burnand’s debt to the French *dramaturge* is infinitesimal; and more than nine tenths of “The Colonel” must be acknowledged as altogether original and redolent of the humour and vivacity of its accomplished author. As regards “The Serious Family,” it may be said absolutely that Mr. Burnand “owes the cat no fur,” and “the worm no silk.” His hypocrite is entirely out of diapason with the fraudulent and sanctimonious hypocrite, Aminadab Sleek, who reminded us equally of Tartuffe, Mawworm, and the Rev. Mr. Stiggins. In lieu of a pseudo religious “fraud” it has pleased Mr. Burnand to devise an æsthetic one. He has invented a High Art swindler: a type of humanity, I confess, new to me. I have heard of roguish picture-dealers; but I never yet came upon a lecturer on the Beautiful in Art who was a mean and truckling rascal. Perhaps Mr. Burnand had “Janus Weathercock”—Wainwright the artist, and critic, and forger, in his eye when he drew the character of the despicable impostor Lambert Strejke. But, then, Wainwright was not a “mean cuss.” He did things *en grand*. He not only forged, but murdered.

The plot of “The Colonel” may be very briefly related. The once-happy home of Richard Forrester (Mr. W. Herbert) is made miserable by the invasion thereof by a rascally Professor of the Beautiful (with a big B), Mr. Lambert Strejke (Mr. James Fernandez), who contrives to breed a coolness between Forrester and his young, beauteous, and somewhat weak-minded wife (Miss Myra Holme), and utterly to fascinate and dominate her vulgar and foolish mother, Lady Tompkins (Mrs. Leigh Murray), the relic of a City Alderman. The crafty Strejke hopes to inveigle the widow, who is wealthy, into marrying him; and he is also eager to secure the hand of Nellie, Forrester’s sister and ward (Miss C. Grahame), for his nephew Basil Giorgione (Mr. Rowland Buckstone), whose real name is Bill Something or another, and who has been a druggist’s assistant, but who, at the instigation of his uncle, poses as an artist of the “consummate” kind, and paints horrible daubs which Strejke declares and the two infatuated women believe to surpass the masterpieces of Cimabue and Giotto. The results from this state of things are those which, in analogous circumstances, take place in “Le Mari à la Campagne” and in “Un Double Ménage.” Denied happiness at home, Forrester seeks it elsewhere. He is continually going on pretended fishing excursions; but his angling really means his putting up at a West-End hotel, assuming the name of Fisher, and carrying on a flirtation with a dashing and coquettish widow, Mrs. Blyth (Miss Amy Roselle). He even seems to be on the point of offering marriage to this lady, but Mr. Burnand dexterously slurs over such an embarrassing conjuncture; and the discovery of the *pseudo* Fisher’s escapade by the indignant Lady Tompkins and her daughter Olive timeously puts a stop to a very equivocal state of things so far as the relations of Forrester and Mrs. Blyth are concerned. The *Deus ex Machina*, who eventually sets things straight and restores peace and happiness to a distracted household, is a certain Colonel, Woottweel W. Wood (Mr. Coghlan), described as of “the United States Cavalry.” The Colonel, who is a friend of Forrester’s youth, kindly yet gravely remonstrates with him on the score of his compromising flirtation with the dashing widow, who he has not the slightest idea is an old and fondly-loved flame of his own. He discovers that the Professor of the Beautiful (with a big B) and his “consummate” nephew are arant knaves and cheats, that, while pretending to be ascetics as well as “æsthetics,” scorning the flesh-pots of Egypt, they are gross Sybarites, who gorge heavy suppers at the house of one Romelli, an Italian restaurateur, with whom they have run up a long bill. “The Colonel” succeeds in completely unmasking this brace of impostors, and they are duly kicked out of Forrester’s house. The estranged husband and wife are reconciled; Lady Tompkins repents (the idea of a repentant mother-in-law is good); Nellie Forrester, instead of wedding young “Pill-blisters,” alias Basil Giorgione, is united to the real sweetheart of her choice, Edward Langton (Mr. Eric Bayley); and “The Colonel” is married to his old flame, Mrs. Blyth, to whom he has been all along passionately attached. Whether the moral of all this is that it is a wicked thing to go to the Grosvenor Gallery, and that the demons of Fraud and Hypocrisy are always crouching behind the canvases of Mr. E. Burne Jones and Mr. Walter Crane, I do not know.

Mr. Burnand’s funny ridicule of the people of culture who are called “Æsthetes” has been called by some critics harmless and good-natured. I am willing to believe in its harmlessness; because culture (or “cultchaw,” as Mr. Burnand would call it) is rapidly making rapid progress and will win the day over stupid and vulgar Philistinism; but I fail to see its good-nature. The costume worn and the phraseology assumed by a very small section of the party of culture may be legitimate subjects for ridicule. So, precisely, might be some of the histrionic fantasies of the Ritualists; but I distinctly question the right of a dramatist to invite inference that the love of an influential body of thoughtful and accomplished persons for Mediæval art, or of a large number of earnest and devoted clergymen for mediæval rites and ceremonies can be made a cloak for the most detestable hypocrisy and for downright swindling. Because we may happen to admire Pietro Perugino or Andrea Mantegna, is there any need that we should forthwith go out picking pockets? Does the study of Pugin and the “Tracts for the Times” necessarily

lead to our telling lies and obtaining money under false pretences? As rather an elderly hand at discovering the “tricks and manners” of dramatists, I think I can hit upon the cause of this gross injustice having been done to a most inoffensive class in English Society. In the first instance, Mr. Burnand (who is bound to back up the Maudle and Postlethwaytisms of Mr. Du Maurier) burned to have a slap at the “Æsthetes,” and he did not exactly know where to “have” them. The “Æsthetes” were to him even as the celebrated “Pump and Tubs” were to Mr. Vincent Crummies. On the other hand, Mr. Burnand found the plot of a play with a hypocrite in it. He would not make him a religious hypocrite, because he remembered and wished to avoid all kind of foregathering with Aminadab Sleek. So he took a couple of the coarsest rascals on whom he could lay hands—two more squalid catiffs never footed it on the treadmill—and draped them with the garments of an æsthetic professor and a “consummate” painter. But the clothes do not suit their limbs, and I protest against the misfit. The piece in its dialogue and costumes is so clever, and the acting is, “all round,” so good, that I shall go to see “The Colonel” again, and report further upon it next week. For the sake of the Philistines (if there be geese there must be stubble), I hope that “The Colonel” will have a long and prosperous run.

Artistic good taste and elegance, admirable acting and perfect stage management reigned triumphant at the Haymarket Theatre on Saturday, the 5th inst., when Messrs. Tom Taylor and Charles Reade’s original comedy of “Masks and Faces” was revived, in the presence of a crowded audience, with complete and well deserved success. It was during their brilliant career of management at the Prince of Wales’s Theatre that Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft last revived, a few years ago, this sterling English play, Mrs. Bancroft being then, as now, the Peg Woffington, and Miss Ellen Terry the neglected wife, Mabel Vane, a part which is now gracefully and pathetically sustained by her sister, Miss Marion Terry. At the Haymarket, the accomplished lessees and managers have a much larger frame for their picture than they had in the little house by Tottenham-court road; and the canvas of decoration and “mounting” has been consequently and necessarily expanded, but without the exquisite symmetry and harmony of the last revival being in any manner sacrificed. At the Prince of Wales’s, you turned the small end of your opera-glasses to the stage; at the Haymarket, the larger extremity of your *lorgnon* is bracketed on “Masks and Faces”: that is all. Mrs. Bancroft acted Peg Woffington with unflagging vigour and sprightliness, showing herself in the sadder scenes the accomplished mistress of passionate pathos which she has always been; and with unabated energy did she dance the famous jig in the garret with Triplet’s ragged children, Lysimachus and Roxalana, very prettily played by two little Misses named Kate and Mabel Gratton. Mr. Bancroft was the Triplet; and when I say that he looked ten times more distressed than Hogarth’s “Distressed Poet,” and that he suited his acting to his looks, but that he never overstepped by one hair’s breadth the modesty of nature, and that he never forced, albeit he failed not to elicit, the alternate smiles and tears of his audience, I have not done him half enough justice. They were all so good! Mr. H. B. Conway was commendably polished, cold, and heartless as the fashionable *roué* Sir Charles Pomander; Mr. Daere bore himself to admiration as the erring husband (my feet stumble at erring husbands—are there no unerring ones besides Sir Peter Teazle?); Mr. Teesdale swaggered and looked gastronomic as James Quin; Mr. Snarl and Mr. Soaper, the critics, were capitally impersonated by Mr. Kemble and Mr. C. Brookfield; Mrs. Canning was quietly impressive as Mrs. Triplet; Miss Wade made as much as was possible of the not very engaging part of Kitty Clive; and Mr. Arthur Cecil as Colley Cibber was—well, what? Hogarth’s beau in the “Modern Polite Conversation.” More than that. Read Charlotte Charke’s description, in her memoirs, of her finicking papa; and you may gather a slight notion of what Mr. Arthur Cecil was like. He was the “Titty Tit, Esq.” of “Gulliver’s Travels.” He was Colley Cibber himself. I see that on alternate nights Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Cecil are to alternate the parts of Triplet and Colley Cibber; but as yet I have only seen the first-named actor as Triplet and the last as Colley. The mounting of “Masks and Faces” was simply magnificent. The new and splendid dresses, specially designed by the Hon. Louis Wingfield, were everything that could be desired, and shall have, as they deserve to have, a special notice. Altogether, this has been a most enjoyable week at the Playhouses; and the children of Israel, as well as the Philistines, have equally a right to be pleased. Two such bright successes as “The Colonel” and the revival of “Masks and Faces” are not often seen together.

G. A. S.

## SCIENCE AND REVELATION.

Dr. Samuel Kimms, F.R.A.S., read a paper at the Victoria Institute on Monday last to show that the advancement of scientific knowledge confirms the cosmogony of Moses, the days being taken as enormous periods of time, and he gave improved translations of several verses removing special difficulties which have hitherto existed.

In connection with a similar object (the truthfulness of the Historical Scriptures), Dr. Kimms on Saturday week gave a lecture in the Assyrian Galleries at the British Museum, which was attended by a distinguished company, amongst whom were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Bishop Claughton, Earl Fortescue, and others.

An exhibition of a new and interesting character is to open next season at extensive galleries being built at 103A, New Bond-street. The object of this Exhibition is to afford the decorative painter, designer, sculptor, and art-workman, the same advantages of public exhibition of their productions (either independently or in acknowledged connection with manufacturing firms) as are now enjoyed so largely by practitioners in the Fine Arts proper.

A drawing-room meeting was held last Saturday at the residence of Miss Müller, one of the School Board members, to consider means for securing the return of ladies as Poor Law Guardians. A resolution setting forth the desirability of having ladies on every Poor Law Board was unanimously carried, and it was determined that a society should be formed to help all qualified ladies who were prepared to stand at the coming election.

General Lord Templeton, K.C.B., presented certificates to a ladies’ class of the St. John Ambulance Association at Richmond on the 2nd inst., and in doing so showed the continued great increase in Ambulance work. On the same day another member of the Council of the Order of St. John, Colonel Sir James Bourne, Bart., attended at the Court-house, Birkenhead, the Mayor presiding, and presented the medal awarded by the Chapter to one of the borough officials, Mr. McGowan, for conspicuous gallantry in saving life at much personal risk in October last.

## MUSIC.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Saturday afternoon concerts were resumed last week, when the twelfth performance of the twenty-fifth series took place. The programme possessed the special interest of bringing forward, for the first time in this country, the earliest of Schubert’s orchestral symphonies—in D major—a charming work, full of melodic beauty and tender grace; and altogether remarkable as the product of his seventeenth year. It is to the Crystal Palace that we owe the production of this and several others of Schubert’s symphonies, and various works besides, the manuscripts of which had fallen into oblivion. The seven remaining symphonies by this composer are to be given in regular order at successive Saturday concerts. On the occasion now referred to, the instrumental selection included two effective extracts (“Dialogue” and “Carnival”) from Hofmann’s orchestral piece, entitled “An Italian Love-Story;” Schumann’s pianoforte concerto and unaccompanied pieces by Chopin and Liszt, finely played by Mr. Eugene D’Albert, and Weber’s overture to “Der Freischütz.” Mr. Santley sang, with special effect, Mozart’s aria, “Vedrò, mentr’ io sospiro,” Handel’s aria, “Nasce al bosco” (“He layeth the beams”), and Beethoven’s sacred song, “Busslied” (“Penitence”). Mr. Manns conducted with his usual efficiency.

## MR. CHARLES HALLE’S CONCERTS.

The first of four grand orchestral concerts, by Mr. Charles Hallé’s celebrated Manchester band, conducted by himself, took place at St. James’s Hall last Saturday evening, when an interesting, but more or less familiar, selection of instrumental music was admirably performed; the programme having comprised Weber’s overture to “Oberon,” the “Andantino” from Spohr’s “Power of Sound;” Herr Goldmark’s characteristic symphony, entitled “A Rustic Wedding;” Beethoven’s C minor symphony; the Entr’acte (in B flat) and “Air de Ballet” from Schubert’s “Rosamunde” music; and Wagner’s overture to “Tannhäuser.”

The second concert takes place on Feb. 19, when a highly interesting programme will include the performance of Beethoven’s Triple Concerto for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello—respectively by Mr. Hallé, Madame Norman-Néruda, and Signor Piatti—and (for the first time in London), Mozart’s “Hafner Serenade.” The third concert, on Feb. 26, will be especially interesting as bringing forward Berlioz’s important sacred work, “L’Enfance du Christ,” recently produced by Mr. Hallé at his Manchester concerts; and at the last performance of the series, on March 5, the same composer’s “Faust” music, several times recently given at St. James’s Hall under Mr. Hallé’s direction, will be repeated.

A few lines—more than were possible last week—are due to Mr. Oscar Beringer’s pianoforte recital at St. James’s Hall. This was a remarkable display of pianoforte playing of an exceptionally high order. His execution of Beethoven’s leviathan sonata in B flat (op. 106)—a work that but few of the greatest pianists have rendered in public—was a specimen of rare technical skill, especially in the clear enunciation of the elaborate intricacies of the fugued finale. Similar high qualities were displayed in Mr. Beringer’s interpretation of Weber’s romantic and ideal sonata in A flat; and in Brahms’s sonata in F minor, and that by Liszt in B minor, two works of exceptional difficulty, that were heard to disadvantage after the fine compositions that preceded them.

At the Popular Concert of last Saturday afternoon, and at that of the following Monday evening, Herr Ignaz Brüll was the pianist. On the former occasion he was associated with Madame Norman-Néruda, in Herr Goldmark’s Suite in E major for pianoforte and violin, and was also heard in some studies by Chopin. On Monday, his solo was Chopin’s “Barcarolle,” which he rendered with great success. Herr Brüll’s fine pianoforte playing, in association with that of Madame Néruda at the violin, and of Signor Piatti at the violoncello, gave undue effect to a very dull trio of the pianist’s composition, which he introduced for the first time at these concerts. Madame Antoinette Sterling was the vocalist at Saturday’s concert, and Mdle. Friedländer on Monday.

The first of the ballad concerts given by Mr. Sims Reeves, previous to his starting on his farewell tour, took place at St. James’s Hall on Tuesday evening, when he sang, with his usual success, “The Message;” lieder by Beethoven and Mendelssohn, and “Tom Bowling;” besides having been associated with Miss Minnie Hauk in Donizetti’s duet, “Tornami a dir.” The lady just named was encoined in her delivery of the popular “Habenera,” from “Carmen,” having also contributed other effective performances. Mr. Reeves’s son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, displayed his agreeable quality of voice and refined style in Blumenthal’s “Thinking of thee,” Tosti’s “Vorrei morire,” and Louisa Grey’s ballad, “Evening Star.” Miss Helen D’Alton and Mr. Oswald added to the attractions of the vocal programme, as did the members of the London Vocal Union; and Mr. Sydney Smith played two pianoforte solos of his own with brilliant execution. Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted. The second concert takes place next Tuesday evening.

This week’s London Ballad Concert offered an attractive programme, comprising many favourite old English songs, associated with the names of Misses M. Davies and C. Samuel, Mesdames Patey and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick, as solo vocalists.

The one hundred and forty-third anniversary festival of that excellent institution the Royal Society of Musicians was announced to take place on Thursday evening, under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught—the proceedings, as usual, including a concert of vocal and instrumental music.

Mr. Harward Turner (pianist) has announced three concerts of chamber music at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street. The first was to take place last Thursday evening, the dates of the others being March 3 and 17. The programmes—vocal and instrumental—are of sterling interest.

Yesterday (Friday) evening, Mr. Arthur Sullivan’s sacred musical drama, “The Martyr of Antioch,” and Mendelssohn’s “Hymn of Praise” were to be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society; Mrs. Osgood, Miss A. Marriott, Madame Patey, Mrs. Suter, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. King, and Mr. H. Blower having been announced as the solo vocalists.

The concert in celebration of the birthday of Burns, announced to take place at St. James’s Hall on Jan. 25, was—as already recorded—postponed, on account of the severe weather, to this (Saturday) evening.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will give the fifth concert of the tenth season next Thursday evening, when Professor G. A. Macfadden’s oratorio, “St. John the Baptist,” will be performed.

As previously mentioned, Mr. Kuhe’s annual Brighton Festival will open on Tuesday next with a performance of Mr. Arthur Sullivan’s “The Martyr of Antioch” (conducted by himself) and a selection of sacred music.

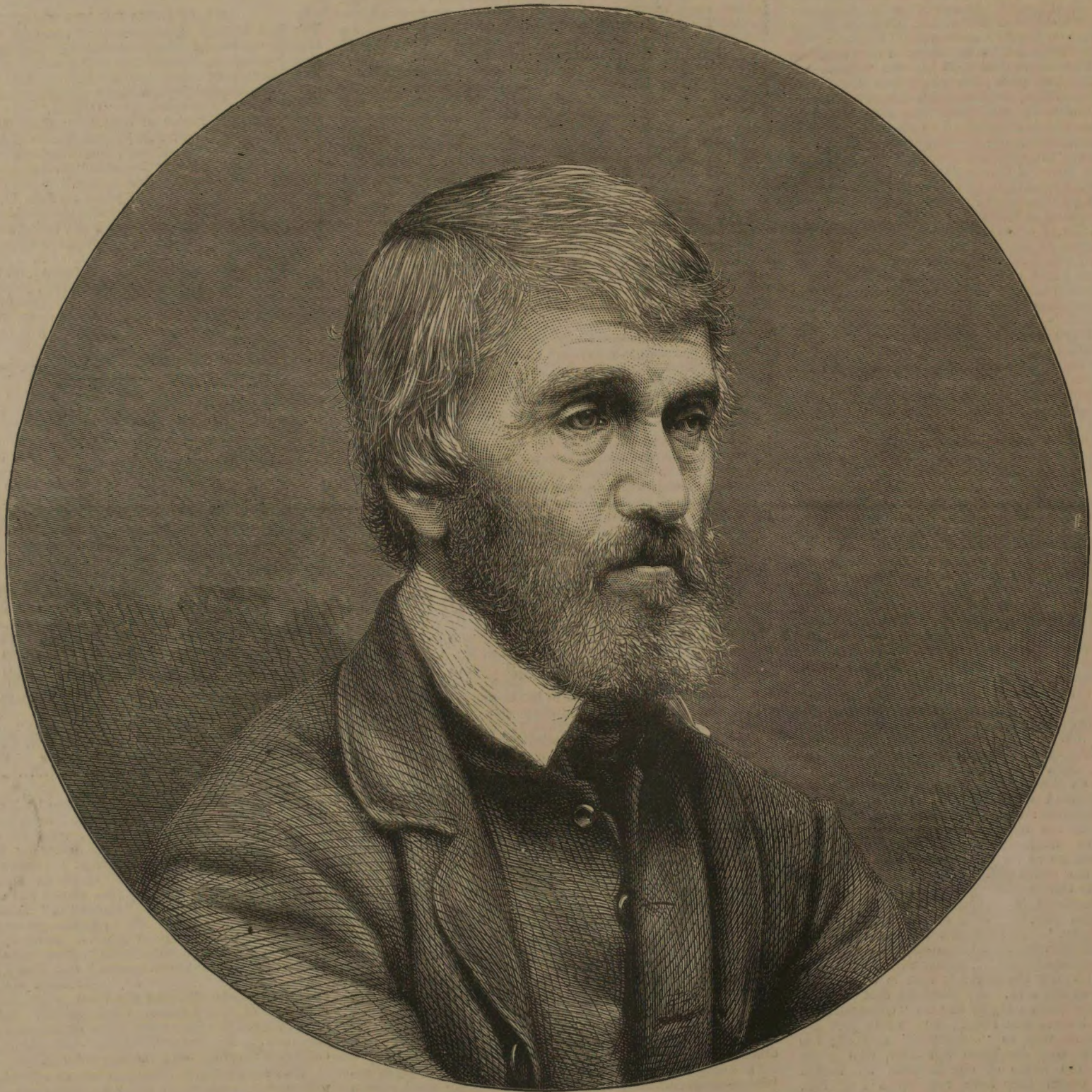


## THE LATE THOMAS CARLYLE.

At the venerable age of eighty-five—he was born in 1795—in the retired dwelling, 5, Great Cheyne-row, Chelsea, where half his long life was spent, Thomas Carlyle has expired. His voice, which was once powerful amongst us, had seldom been heard in the last fifteen years, since he finished the “Life of Frederick II. of Prussia, called the Great.” He had something to say, in 1867, upon Mr. Disraeli’s Reform Bill, which he called “Shooting Niagara;” again, in 1870, upon the crisis of the war between France and Germany; and, lastly, in December, 1876, upon the misrule of “the unspeakable Turk.” These utterances were in the form of letters meant for the public, but he had ceased to write books or elaborate essays. Few persons below middle age can now

realise the effect and character of his literary influence—rather moral than intellectual—during the period of its conspicuous activity. That was from 1833, when he published “Sartor Resartus” in *Fraser’s Magazine*, to the beginning, above twenty years ago, of his most laborious and voluminous historical work. The special value of this work, his “Life of Frederick the Great,” lies rather in its accurate research, and in its masterly narratives and descriptions, than in the expression of original principles. It does not, like his former writings, contain many sentences that have often recurred to the mind as stimulating, warning, or guiding maxims for practical life. The author had, in “Sartor Resartus,” “Past and Present,” “Chartism,” and the “Latter-Day Pamphlets,” applied his didactic satire immediately to the correction of social evils then felt to be rife amongst us. To

this performance he had brought a greater power of lively, picturesque, and humorous illustration than was possessed by any English prose writer since Dean Swift, except the producers of avowed fiction. He was thereby enabled to make political and ethical discussions immensely entertaining, while preserving the grimmest and most tremendous earnestness of tone and argument. That was Carlyle’s method of winning popular attention. He knew that only a limited audience could be got to listen to the most impressive discourses, without this *sauce piquante*, upon his momentous theme, the need of national righteousness. So he mingled the sauce, adding such novel ingredients as his quaint tricks and queer freaks of language, to amuse readers who might not else have been tempted by any writings on so grave a subject. This purpose—which was also probably that of Rabelais and



THE LATE THOMAS CARLYLE.

Swift, though we believe the motive of Carlyle, as a truly religious man, was far higher than theirs—is most forcibly carried out by his writings above named.

These were the books that made him not only famous, but really powerful, for about a quarter of a century, terminating soon after the Crimean War. He was a middle-aged man, approaching forty, before the period of his renown began. But he had already done a large amount of literary work, chiefly magazine and review articles, critical and biographical essays, translations of German fairy-tales and romances, and of Goethe’s “Wilhelm Meister,” and a “Life of Schiller.” The masterly ability that he had shown in these performances, and the vein of profound reflection opened in his essays upon the characters of Johnson, Burns, and Edward Irving, were recognised by a small circle of literary associates. He had not long been in London, but had passed most of his youth and early manhood in rural and studious seclusion, in Dumfriesshire or Ayrshire, after receiving his education at the Uni-

versity of Edinburgh. He was the son of a small farmer at Ecclefechan, and was intended for the ministry of the Scottish Presbyterian Kirk, but could not stand the Westminster Confession; so he became a teacher of mathematics, and soon afterwards betook himself to the literary profession. How many of the cleverest Scotchmen of our time, the most accomplished and the most high-minded, have changed their course of life in a similar way! Carlyle’s first published writing, it is said, was for the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, but he wrote for the *London Magazine* long before he came to England. His style, in the early “Miscellanies,” is correct, stately, properly Johnsonian, without any oddity or eccentricity; the most prim and scrupulous editorial censorship could find no fault with it; but it is a weighty, energetic style. No reader at that time could have expected that the same writer would afterwards come to adopt the amazing fashions of word-placing, the inversions of syntax, the omissions or perversions of particles, the ejaculations, the queer

compound phrases, so frequently reiterated, which abound in his “History of the French Revolution,” and, more or less, in all his later works.

This fantastic literary mannerism, it has sometimes been said by his enthusiastic admirers, was natural to Carlyle. That it certainly was not, for he began it, as the deliberate artifice of a scholarly humourist, in “Sartor Resartus.” Any reader who will turn to the parting sentences of that admirable *jeu d’esprit*, which will ever be esteemed one of the finest pieces of sustained humour in English literature, may satisfy himself on this point. The author slyly pretends to apologise for having allowed his English style to be deranged and corrupted by too much copying and translating Herr Diogenes Teufelsdröckh’s imaginary scraps of manuscript. Now, this is merely Carlyle’s fun, or an ironical recommendation of the novel and amusing effect that he had produced, in *Fraser* of that time, by exhibiting the strange German idioms in a dress of English words. He was, on the contrary, a most perfect





THE MORN OF ST VALENTINE —SEE NEXT PAGE.



translator, as is shown by his "Wilhelm Meister," one of the best versions in good English that was ever composed. But, finding that "Sartor Resartus" brought him into vogue, he soon resolved to put the stamp of this peculiarly distorted style upon his next book, which was that on the "French Revolution." The materials and plan of this work, it is known, were privately furnished by Mr. John Stuart Mill. It is, of course, a work of vast imaginative genius and descriptive power; a great prose poem, and a very bad history. The popular taste, in 1837, had the whim of liking that strange, wild, new style of composition which Carlyle had recently started. It proved an immense success; and the consideration of profitable book-selling is enough to account for his continuing to write in the same style. He did not adopt it, or retain it, from vain affectation; but, in the first instance, as an ingenious device of comic or grotesque art; and, subsequently, because it would pay best, as his publishers may have told him, to go on wearing the same outlandish garb.

For Carlyle, we take it, was at all times indifferent to the mere external attire of his thoughts; he only strove to get them clearly and energetically impressed upon his readers' minds. He had the powers of a great artist, but he despised the graces of art; harmony of tone and feeling, balance, measure, proportion, due relief and gradation, he wilfully and scornfully violated. His purely literary criticisms, as in the essay on Goethe, prove that this was not done from want of perception of those excellencies, but of malice prepense. We cannot but suspect that it was prompted, though unconsciously, by an inward revolt against the excessive and demonstrative Goethe-worship, to which he had, until Goethe's death in 1832, devoted many passages of inordinate laudation. It is not at all difficult to understand how this had come about. Carlyle was one of the very few English literary men, fifty years ago, who occupied themselves with German poetry and romance. He had opened a personal correspondence with the most celebrated man in Germany, who had replied to him with condescending approval. Carlyle was then still in comparative obscurity; and his natural gratification at Goethe's behaviour towards him may very easily have led him to exaggerate, as he surely did, the merits of Goethe as a philosophic moralist; "the Wisest of this Age," a divinely inspired guide of life for all mankind in his generation. We have, by this time, formed a different estimate of Goethe's moral wisdom, finding it shallow, selfish, and frivolous, as might be expected from his life as a dilettante courtier. No life or character, one might have supposed, would have been less likely to win the serious approval of Thomas Carlyle. It was, in our belief, by the merely accidental and personal relations above noticed, that Carlyle was induced, for a time, to fall into the train of Goethe's extravagant idolators. He extricated himself from this delusive affectation, when he began to deal with a subject so tremendously serious as the French Revolution. There is no more Goethe-worship in his writings after that; but an entirely different kind of "Hero-worship," the adoration of historic figures, eminent combatants, conquerors, or rulers, men of supreme determination and force of will, who could bring the mass of men to obey their behests. Carlyle made a new religion of this, and preached it in the fashionable lecture-room, as well as in many of his books. We are quite as little disposed to join in the Hero-worship, as in the Artist-worship; indeed, we much prefer Goethe to Mirabeau or Danton, to Napoleon, or even to Frederick the Great. It is to be regretted that a mind like Carlyle's, in the full maturity of its faculties, should have wasted its sympathies by such a perverted partiality of judgment in these directions.

The interval, however, between his "French Revolution," in 1837, and his compilation, in 1845, of the "Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell," produced some of his truest and best attempts to appeal to the moral conscience for the redress of existing public wrongs. With all their faults of intemperate scorn and anger, the fierceness of their invective, the pitilessness of their contempt, which far out-do Mr. Ruskin's later sallies against the vices of this age, "Past and Present," "Chartism," and the "Latter-day Pamphlets," are dictated by a noble spirit. They are prophetic writings, not as foretelling events in the future, but as proclaiming the eternal principles of right and duty, the practical truths of the Moral Law, the essential relations of man to man, and the fundamental conditions of social welfare. Upon many of the current topics of political controversy in his own day Carlyle's opinions, for want of the special experience and special knowledge required by statesmen, were enormously mistaken. He indulged, too, a most violent prejudice against the negro race; he could see no harm in West Indian slavery, and could not believe that the Jamaica revolt of 1865 was punished with undue severity and indiscriminate cruelty. He never comprehended the value of legal rules and precedents as securities for public liberty; he did not know what a Parliament is, or a Constitutional Government, but could imagine nothing better than a wise despotic administration, or a dictatorship *ad hoc*, like Cromwell's, for the needs of the time. This incapacity of sound political judgment vitiates all Carlyle's work as an historian, not less than his predilection for the domineering, arbitrary, aggressive type of individual character. We are quite sure that he was, at heart, one of the most just and kind, the most humane, devout, and conscientious of men; and we could quote from his writings a hundred passages breathing the sincerest spirit of piety, and a tender regard for the feeble and suffering in all classes of our fellow-creatures. But the tendency of Carlyle's works, taken for all in all, has not been to unmix good. Carlyle was, notwithstanding the objections we feel bound to admit, a great author and a great man. He will be honoured, though hardly much read, among the Past Grand Masters of our literature, a hundred years after our own time.

He married, in 1826, Jane, daughter of Dr. Welsh, a physician at Haddington; she died in 1866, and he had no children. His brother, the late Dr. John Carlyle, of Florence, was a translator of Dante. At Westminster Abbey, on Sunday, Dean Stanley preached a sermon, in which he spoke of the character and moral influence of Carlyle. His text was, "The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto a man who sowed good seed in his field." The funeral of Carlyle will take place, not in Westminster Abbey, as the Dean proposed, but in the ancient Cathedral Church at Haddington, near Edinburgh, where Carlyle's wife is buried, and where he desired himself to be laid.

The Portrait of Carlyle, in this Number of our Journal, is reprinted from an engraving which we published in October, 1864; it was drawn after a photograph by Mr. W. Jeffrey, then of Great Russell-street.

### THE MORN OF ST. VALENTINE.

Monday morning is the Fourteenth of February; and what is that to you and to us? Not much, indeed, if we be old, dried-up, dull-hearted, unsympathetic, solitary, loveless and joyless curmudgeons, or forbidding "envious prudes," who to them the innocent natural attachment of youth and maiden to each other. But St. Valentine, in the good old times,

in the "ages of faith," knew much better than such pseudo-Protestants, or pseudo-Paritans, the stuff of which wholesome human life is made. This day is consecrated, by ancient popular tradition, in merry England that used to be, and probably also with a certain degree of ecclesiastical sanction or toleration, to the festive celebration of betrothal rites, private or public, which that genial personage is deemed to regard with a peculiarly benevolent countenance of approval. Some curious archaeologist may here interpose, for the twentieth time, with stale particulars of biographical information concerning a Bishop of this name fifteen centuries ago; and with a conjectural explanation of the blunder in language, by which his name was converted into the Provençal or old French equivalent for a chivalrous lover's refined and elegant manner of courtship. We do not care to hear any more of that just now, while looking at this happy pair of English lovers; the gentle damsel of good birth and breeding, who looks out from the opened window of her father's mansion; and the manly young fellow, dressed like a country squire of the last century, who has ridden over from his own place, so early in the morning, to give her a flower, and to assure her that he is "her own True Valentine." This is "the old, old fashion" of life's best earthly treasure, discovered anew by every succeeding generation of mankind; and we trust there are many who shall find it surely theirs, on the anniversary of St. Valentine in the present year.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, who has had Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein on a visit to her, entertained various guests at dinner during her stay, including the Empress Eugénie and her suite, the Right Hon. G. T. Goschen, her Majesty's Ambassador to the Sultan (who came to take leave of the Queen on his return to Constantinople), the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald Foley, Captain and Lieutenant Slade, Royal Horse Artillery, and the Rev. H. White.

Prince Charles of Sweden (Duke of West Gothland), third son of the King of Sweden, travelling under the name of Count Carlsborg, paid a visit to her Majesty yesterday week, and remained to luncheon. His Royal Highness also visited the Empress Eugénie. Count Piper, the Minister for Sweden and Norway, accompanied the Prince from Bournemouth.

Her Majesty, Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church on Sunday. The Rev. Canon Prothero, the Rev. H. White, of the Savoy Chapel, and the Rev. James Hamilton, association secretary to the Church Missionary Society, officiated.

Princess Christian visited the Empress Eugénie while at Osborne. The Princess returned to Cumberland Lodge on Monday, preparatory to her departure for Germany for the marriage of her niece.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Mrs. Prothero at Whippingham Rectory on Tuesday. Her Majesty has driven out every day, and has paid various visits to the Empress Eugénie at Osborne Cottage.

The Court is expected to arrive at Windsor Castle next Saturday.

The Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe has succeeded Lady Southampton as Lady in Waiting, and Lieutenant-General Gardiner and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have arrived as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Ismay Fitzroy has left Osborne.

The Queen has contributed £100 to the Afghan War Relief Fund.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales attended the latest meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at their offices in Hanover-square. His Royal Highness, with the Princess, was present at the debate in the House of Commons yesterday week; and in the evening they dined with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Clarence House. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, went to the morning performance of the pantomime at Drury Lane Theatre on Saturday. The Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday. The Prince and Princess went to St. James's Theatre on Monday evening. Prince Charles of Sweden, accompanied by the Minister for Sweden and Norway, lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday; and in the afternoon the Princess, with her daughters, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and their family, went to see the performance at Hengler's Circus. Princess Christian and Prince Leopold have lunched with their Royal Highnesses. The Prince, with the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, was present at Lord Dunmore's second smoking concert. Colonel A. Ellis has succeeded Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness.

Mr. J. W. Benson has submitted to the Prince and Princess the gold casket presented to the King of the Greeks by the Corporation of the city of London.

The Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh will leave London on the 24th inst. for Germany, to attend the nuptials of Prince Frederick William of Prussia and Princess Augusta Victoria of Holstein-Augustenburg, which takes place at Berlin on the 27th inst. Their Royal Highnesses will travel from Charing-cross to Dover and Calais, and thence, via Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Scherfelde, to Berlin, where they will be the guests of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge dined last week with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone, at the right hon. gentleman's official residence in Downing-street.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the 143rd anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, held on Thursday at St. James's Hall. Prince Leopold was present. The Duke has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, in June next, if his military duties permit.

Prince Leopold has been elected President of the National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor. He has also consented to comply with the request of the Town Council of Nottingham to open the University College now being built in that city in June or July of the present year.

The Duke of Cambridge has promised to preside at the anniversary festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, to be held on March 23.

The Queen of Sweden, accompanied by the Crown Prince, paid a visit to Wimborne last Saturday. The Royal party inspected the old minster, and, after lunching at the Crown Hotel, drove back to Bournemouth. Prince Charles left Charing-cross by the Continental mail-train for Paris on Wednesday morning.

The report of the Royal Horticultural Society for the past year shows encouraging results. There has been a steady improvement in all branches, and both the number of Fellows and the receipts from all sources have increased.

### THE SILENT MEMBER.

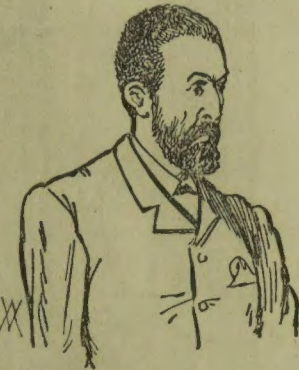
The Lords continue to meet—to part again. Now and again, as on the memorable Thursday evening of last week, a strong battalion of their Lordships have striven to force themselves into the diminutive gallery set apart by the Commons for the single spies, so to speak, who may stray in from the House of Peers. Any member of the Lower House who may return the visit can hardly restrain his admiration of the facial power which enables noble Lords to keep their countenances whilst they separate, as a rule, as soon as they assemble. A few young peers kick against this formula. They fain would see more done—than the reference to a Select Committee of the Government Rivers Conservancy Bill, which was the sum total of the business transacted on the 3rd inst.; than a promised reappointment of the Committee on highway boards, Feb. 4; than the Ministerial announcement by the Earl of Kimberley on Monday of the news that King Coffee had sent to the Governor of Cape Coast Castle a golden axe, with the message that war would be declared if a refugee Ashantee Prince be not delivered up to him—a request which was declined, rendering probable the commencement of hostilities. What their Lordships do gather subdued delight from is a question of "high policy" such as Lord Lytton ventilated on Monday when he asked for the production of the Russian correspondence with Shere Ali (correspondence which neither Earl Granville nor the Duke of Argyll cared to withhold), and threatened another debate on the evacuation of Candahar. But it may again be suggested that a boundless field of useful legislation is open to Peers in the direction of home questions such as Earl Cairns touches in his Limitation of Actions Bill, Settled Land Bill, Conveyancing and Law of Property Bill, and Solicitors' Remuneration Bill, read the second time on Tuesday.

The House of Commons has experienced inexpressible relief since the Speaker has, so to say, taken the Irish bulls by the horns, and subdued them. I have not been alone in holding that the disorder of the intolerant group of Irish members who follow the lead of Mr. Parnell would long ago have been crushed had Mr. Brand years back shown that necessary firmness he has been compelled to use at last. The Speaker was impelled to exercise his authority when the evil had reached its head. Carping critics who object to the reasonable course adopted may be reminded that it was not until the patience of the House had been taxed to its utmost limits—not till the Home-Rulers had abused every art of obstruction and prolonged a sitting for forty hours—that the Speaker lifted his voice, put down the imperturbable Mr. Biggar, and brought the matter to an issue. The practical testimony of figures may again be quoted to show the smallness of the Home-Rule minority. Dr. Lyon's amendment favouring the passing of remedial before coercive measures for Ireland was negatived by 164 to 19 votes. Then occurred the theatrical scene which is represented on another page. The Speaker was about to put the question whether leave should be given to bring in Mr. Forster's Bill for the Protection of Person and Property in Ireland. Mr. Justin McCarthy (deputy Home-Rule leader in place of Mr. Parnell) rose to resume the debate, but the Speaker held his ground; amid a great din and uproar, the other Home-Rulers sprang to their feet in their places below the gangway on the Opposition side, and shouted "Privilege!" "Privilege!" They then filed out, following the lead of Mr. Justin McCarthy (here etched as he vainly strove to obtain a hearing, but succeeded in making history for another chapter of his Chronicle of the period), bowed low to the Chair, and vanished. Not till then was the Irish police measure read the first time. But not even on that remarkable sitting of Wednesday, Feb. 2, were the obdurate followers of Mr. Parnell conquered.



Mr. Gladstone had a full House on the following evening, 23rd inst., to hear him move the Government proposal to accord larger powers to the Speaker. But the Prime Minister reckoned without an extraordinary personage—Michael Davitt, the influential Irish agitator, whose features are here traced. The Home-Rulers, gathered in force on their accustomed benches, were incensed to learn from Sir William Harcourt that Mr. Davitt had been arrested that day in Dublin, and his ticket of leave suspended. On the other hand, members generally loudly cheered the announcement. Now, Mr. Davitt was prime mover of the Irish Land League. Without him, it is possible his colleagues imagine their occupation would be gone. At any rate, Mr. Parnell, in his iciest tone, demanded of the Home Secretary which of the conditions of his ticket of leave Mr. Davitt had broken. Sir William Harcourt's silence further enraged the Home-Rulers. "Answer! answer!" they shouted. But Mr. Gladstone simply rose to make his motion. The right hon. gentleman, however, was not allowed to complete his first sentence. One of the most obstinate of the Land League members, Mr. Dillon, persisted in claiming a hearing, resolutely stood with folded arms, and absolutely refused to budge when bidden to resume his seat. The Speaker had no alternative but to "name" Mr. Dillon, in accordance with the standing order of last spring; Mr. Gladstone quietly moved that the hon. member be suspended for the sitting; and Mr. Dillon was thereupon suspended by 395 to 33 votes. Mr. Dillon, however, would not leave until removed by "superior force;" and kept his seat until the Serjeant-at-Arms, Captain Gosset, had summoned a few of the doorkeepers to his aid.

Mr. Joseph Cowen is delineated holding a conference with Mr. Parnell at this juncture. Crossing from the Liberal side to the front bench below the gangway on the Opposition side, the senior member for Newcastle-on-Tyne threw himself

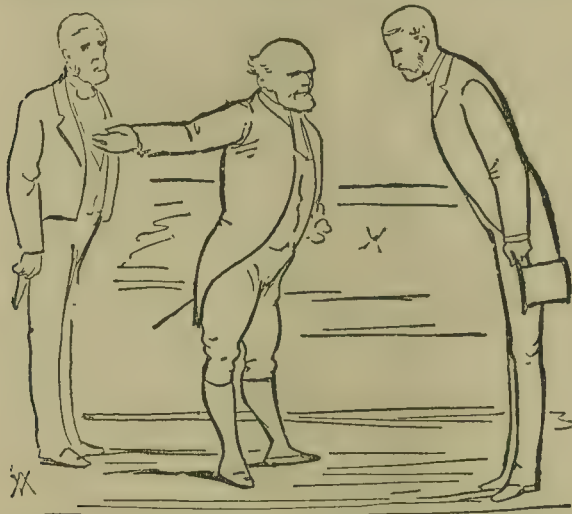






back, and offered counsel to Mr. Parnell, who bent down from his seat above, and seemed to be duly impressed with this exhibition of friendliness. Judging from Mr. Cowen's attitude, it looked very much as if he were directly encouraging the Home-Rule proceedings. Seeing his irreconcilable hostility to the Government, and intense sympathy with the Home-Rulers, why does he not sit amongst the latter?

The Prime Minister again rose after Mr. A. M. Sullivan had relieved himself of some of the inflated rhetoric he has in stock; but again Mr. Gladstone was interrupted, this time by Mr. Parnell, with a demand that the right hon. gentleman be no longer heard. Mr. Parnell was in his turn "named" and suspended; but he and his companions kept their seats, and declined to take part in the division. The numbers were 405 to 7, a majority of 398 in favour of Mr. Parnell's expulsion. But he, like Mr. Dillon, refused to stir unless removed by "superior force"—which being forthcoming in the persons of Captain Gossett and his subordinates, Mr. Parnell readily accompanied the Serjeant-at-Arms, bowed



respectfully to the Speaker, and left the House, amid the indignant exclamations of his supporters. Posing or posturing is a passion with these impulsive Irish members. It is needless, therefore, to state how they gloried in posing as martyrs, and strained the patience of the House until the last of them was removed by "superior force." The remainder whom Lord R. Grosvenor had to name to the Speaker as having refused to vote, and the Home-Rulers previously withdrawn, are included in this list of Irish members suspended on Thursday se'night:—

Mr. Dillon, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Barry, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Byrne, Mr. W. Corbet, Mr. Gray, Mr. Healy, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Finivan, Mr. Gill, Mr. Lalor, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Leahy, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. McConn, Mr. Marum, Mr. Metge, Mr. Nelson, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, The O'Donoghue, The O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Smithwick, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Molloy, Mr. R. Power, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. O'Kelly.

No one anxious to see the decencies of debate maintained could well help regretting the indignities Mr. Gladstone had to bear in being obliged to resume his seat over and over again by the studied discourtesy of the Home-Rulers. These unmannerly interruptions must have been all the harder to



endure from the persistency with which Sir William Harcourt, regarding himself complacently as master of the situation, would tug at Mr. Gladstone's coat tails, and strive to pull the Prime Minister back into his

seat. The Home Secretary may feel obliged for this pictorial reminder of his obtrusive fussiness, as it struck lookers-on. At length Mr. Gladstone arrived in the safe waters of the dinner hour, where Sir Harcourt ceased from tugging and Parnell was at rest—in the left-hand corner of the Strangers' Gallery. The right hon. gentleman (in an earnest and eloquent speech, which Conservatives praised as "enchanting") had no difficulty in showing a strong case for intrusting to the Speaker fuller powers for preventing obstruction. Enfeebled though the Prime Minister appeared to be at first, much of his old vigour and energy returned, and it was with impressive fervour that he delivered his closing appeal:—"Personally, my share in these arrangements is but small. My lease is all but run out. But there are those who for years, and even for generations, will live and render here, I hope, honourable and splendid service to their country (Hear). The House of Commons has never had to struggle with a more serious crisis. Character and honour are the essence of the House of Commons (Cheers). As you value the duties that have been committed to you, as you value the traditions that you have received, as you estimate highly the interests of this vast Empire, I call upon you without hesitation after the challenges that have been addressed to you, after what you have suffered, to rally to the performance of a great public duty, and to determine that you will continue to be as you have been, the mainstay and power and glory of your country, and that you will not degenerate into the laughing stock of the world" (Loud and prolonged cheering). Without entering into the details of the debate, it is due to Sir Stafford Northcote to acknowledge the high tone of his admirable speech supporting the Prime Minister's proposition generally, but suggesting some points for amendment. Mr. Dillwyn, too, had a practical suggestion of value to make. In the end, the Speaker was endowed with the powers embodied in this resolution:—

If upon notice given, a motion be made by a Minister of the Crown that the state of public business is urgent, upon which motion such Minister shall declare in his place that any bill, motion, or other question then before the House is urgent, and that it is of importance to the public interests that the same shall be proceeded with without delay, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, neither debate nor amendments being allowed; and if upon the question being put, he should perceive without doubt that the "Noes" have it, his decision shall not be challenged; but if otherwise, a division shall forthwith be taken, and if the question be resolved in the affirmative by a majority of not less than three to one in a House of not less than 300 Members, the powers of the House for the regulation of its business upon the several stages of bills and upon motions and all other matters shall be and shall remain in the hands of the Speaker for the purpose of proceeding with such Bill, motion, or question, until the Speaker shall declare that the state of public business is no longer urgent, or until the House shall so determine, upon motion being made upon notice given, which notice may be made by any Member, and put without amendment or debate, and decided by a majority.

Mr. Gladstone, having declared Mr. Forster's bill "urgent," the second reading might with reason have been taken on the following (Friday) evening, when the Home-Rulers seemed utterly subdued. But Mr. Bradlaugh moved that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. The debate was spun out over Monday night, over Tuesday night (when Mr. Cowen made a trenchant onslaught upon the bill and the Ministry generally), and was continued to Wednesday afternoon, when the measure for the protection of Person and Property in Ireland was read the second time by 359 to 56 votes. This vexed question clear, the House demonstrated its business-like capacity by passing through Committee the Scotch Municipal Franchise Bill; by reading a first time Mr. Chamberlain's bill for the protection of bait-beds for sea fisheries and Mr. Baxter's bill to amend the law of entail in Scotland; and by appointing a Select Committee on Married Women's Property. But all these measures must presently give way to the great measure of the Session, the Government's Irish Land Bill, which Mr. Gladstone has promised shall be introduced before Easter.

#### THE SUSPENSION SITTING.

Mr. Davitt and the Suspension Sitting of the House of Commons furnish further Sketches. The author of the Irish Land League is portrayed as he appeared in the Lobby a week before his arrest. That Mr. Davitt is an agitator of power was proved plainly enough by the candour with which Mr. Cowen avowed himself a friend of the "convict" on Tuesday night, for it is well known that the eccentric member for Newcastle-on-Tyne has a peculiar taste for the society of conspirators of eminence. That dogged disciple of Mr. Davitt, and shining light of the Land League, Mr. Dillon, will be recognised in the page illustration as he stood with folded arms defying the Speaker until "superior force," embodied in the urbane Serjeant-at-Arms and his satellites, stimulated him to withdraw. The step from the sublime to the ridiculous is taken when we descend to Mr. Healy defying the powers. Farce followed when the Rev. Mr. Nelson smilingly clung to the post of the Serjeant-at-Arms' chair, and made a show of awaiting the application of "superior force" to remove him; but Captain Gossett, who did his spitting gently, was equal to this emergency, as he was to the others. Bathos was reached afterwards in the smoking-room, where Mr. Labouchere, sinking into a chair before the stove, puffed away at his long cigarette, and regaled a congenial group of Home-Rulers with an epigram on the Suspension sitting, "Warsaw is crushed, and Russia triumphant!"

#### SIR E. B. SINCLAIR, M.D.

Sir Edward Burrowes Sinclair, who has had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by her Majesty in person at Windsor, is the only son of the late Rev. Richard Hartly Sinclair, Vicar of Cashel, Longford, by Eliza, daughter of the late Colonel Burrowes. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and holds the degrees of M.A. and M.D. of Dublin University. At the commencement of his professional career, he entered the Army as Assistant-Surgeon in the "Royal Scots," but, after a few years' service in that regiment, he left the Army to take the appointment of Assistant-Physician to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital. From that time, Sir Edward Sinclair has devoted himself to obstetrics, and is now one of the leading physicians in this department of medicine, to the literature of which he has also made several contributions. He is a Fellow, ex-Censor, and past Vice-President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians. He was elected to succeed Dr. Fleetwood Churchill in the King's Professorship of Midwifery in the School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin; and was also appointed physician to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, and put in charge of its maternity department, which, indeed, he was mainly instrumental in establishing. On the institution by the University of Dublin of the degree of "Magister in Arte Obstetrica," it was at once conferred upon Sir Edward, *honoris causa*; and the Obstetrical Society of Dublin elected him as their president in 1878, and re-elected him last year. He is also the efficient secretary of the vaccine department of the Local Government Board for Ireland.

The comparatively short military medical experience that

Sir Edward Sinclair had afforded him ample evidence of the discomforts, not to speak of dangers, that the wives of soldiers underwent in parturition, from the want of educated midwives to attend them in their hour of trouble. The regimental midwife of former years—as some of our military medical associates may have often witnessed—was generally a woman whose sole claim to the office consisted in herself having had a family. The results were too often not only deplorable but frequently disastrous. This was a state of things which Sir Edward Sinclair set himself to improve. In 1869, with the sanction and co-operation of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the then head of the Army Medical Department, and the Board of Sir P. Dun's Hospital, he established this school, since which he has sent four hundred well-trained midwives and female nurse-tenders for service in the Army. This school, to which two or three of the wives of non-commissioned officers or soldiers from regiments serving in Ireland are sent for training for a period of six months, is under the direct patronage of her Majesty, and has been productive of an immense amount of benefit to the families of her soldiers in all parts of the world. This great work has been gratuitous. There is no large garrison throughout her Majesty's dominions where there is not one of these midwives to be found.

Since the celebrated Sir Feilding Ould, Master of the Rotunda Hospital, no obstetrician in Ireland has received any similar honour. This family is descended from Sinclair, or St. Clair of Roslin—creation, 1200; they bear on their shield the arms of Roslin, Cathiness, and Orkneys. Sir Edward married Louisa, daughter of the late John Macminn, M.D., of Dublin.

#### MR. JAMES CROPPER, M.P.

The newly-elected M.P. for Kendal is Mr. James Cropper, of Ellergreen, near Kendal, eldest son of the late Mr. John Cropper, of Dingle Bank, Liverpool. His grandfather was head of the firm of Cropper, Benson, and Co., in that town. For upwards of thirty years Mr. Cropper has resided near Kendal. In 1845 he married Frances Alison, daughter of the late Mr. John Wakefield, of Sedgwick, near Kendal, who died in 1868. His only son married Edith Emily, daughter of Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart., M.P. Mr. Cropper was one of the early directors of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. He has been Chairman of the Board of Guardians for twenty-five years. He is J.P. and D.L. for the county of Westmorland, and was High Sheriff in 1875.

#### THE SENIOR WRANGLER.

Andrew Russell Forsyth, Stuart Exhibitioner of Liverpool College, is Senior Wrangler and Smith's prizeman of this year. This is the second time that this distinction has been gained by a pupil of the Liverpool College, the former instance being that of Mr. Richard Pendlebury, in 1870, who was also bracketed Smith's prizeman. It should be also mentioned that Mr. John Luby, of the same institution, was, in 1856, second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. Mr. A. R. Forsyth is the son of the late Mr. John Forsyth, of Liverpool. He was born in Glasgow, June 18, 1858, and his scholastic and University career has been of extraordinary brilliancy. He entered the Lower School of Liverpool College in January, 1868. In December, 1870, he obtained a third class (juniors) in the Cambridge Local Examinations; and, in the following year, a first class (juniors), having distinguished himself in four subjects, and being second in all England in French, and tenth in Chemistry. In 1872, he entered for the Oxford Local Examination, being then in the Middle School, and obtained a first class (juniors) as the highest boy in the Liverpool centre; he gained Lord Derby's prize. In 1873, being then in the Upper School, he obtained a first class in the Cambridge Local Examination (seniors). He was first in Mathematics in all England, and was offered a sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1874 he was honourably mentioned by the Royal Geographical Society for Physical Geography, and in the same year he again entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and was bracketed first in all England; and was again first in Mathematics, received a prize from the Cambridge syndicate, and a repeated offer of a sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge. As being first at the Liverpool centre, he carried off the Albert Scholarship, value £40 per annum, for three years. By Christmas, 1875, he had reached the first place in the first class in the Upper School of Liverpool College. In June, 1876, he obtained the Lawrence Scholarship, and at Midsummer, 1875, he was awarded the Stuart Exhibition, given by Mr. William Rathbone, M.P. In April, 1877, Mr. Forsyth obtained an open foundation scholarship, value £100 per annum, for seven years, at Trinity College, Cambridge, and begun residence in the following October. In the course of his University career, Mr. Forsyth obtained a first class in the Freshmen's examination of his college, 1878. In the second year's examination (1879) at Trinity, he again obtained a first class, which he also occupied in his third year's examination. His mathematical master at Liverpool College was the late Mr. W. Finlay. His college tutor was Mr. H. M. Taylor, and his private tutor Mr. R. J. Routh, of Peterhouse.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Brown, Barnes, and Bell, of Liverpool.

A performance of the Civil Service Volunteers' Dramatic Society is announced at St. George's Hall on Thursday evening next, when a comedietta by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Bury, "Love in a China Cupboard," and a drama in three acts, "Time and the Hour," by J. B. Simpson and Felix Dale, will be given.

Mr. Charles Eley has made a handsome abatement of 50 per cent of the rents due last October to his tenants at East Bergholt, Suffolk. Mr. Eley made a like reduction the previous Michaelmas.—Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P., of Nostell Priory, near Wakefield, has returned 25 per cent on the last half-year's rent to the tenants upon his Yorkshire estate. On three previous half-yearly audits Mr. Winn returned 10 per cent.

The report of Messrs. Bowen, Collins, and Lindsay, appointed to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of Boston, has been printed. The Commissioners find that corrupt practices did very extensively prevail at the last election; and among the persons scheduled as guilty of bribery are Mr. G. F. Rowley, one of the Conservative candidates; his agent, Mr. George Wise, solicitor; and Mr. J. R. Storr, agent of the Conservative Association. Mr. Joseph Lockwood, secretary of the Liberal Association, and Mr. R. W. Staniland, solicitor, agent for Mr. Ingram and Mr. Sydney Buxton, the Liberal candidates, are scheduled as "guilty of bribery by employment only." The Commissioners report also the names of about 300 persons, many of whom were not of the impoverished class, who have admitted that they received money directly in respect of their votes.





SIR E. B. SINCLAIR, M.D.



MR. ANDREW RUSSELL FORSYTH, SENIOR WRANGLER.  
SEE PAGE 155.



MR. JAMES CROPPER, M.P. FOR KENDAL.

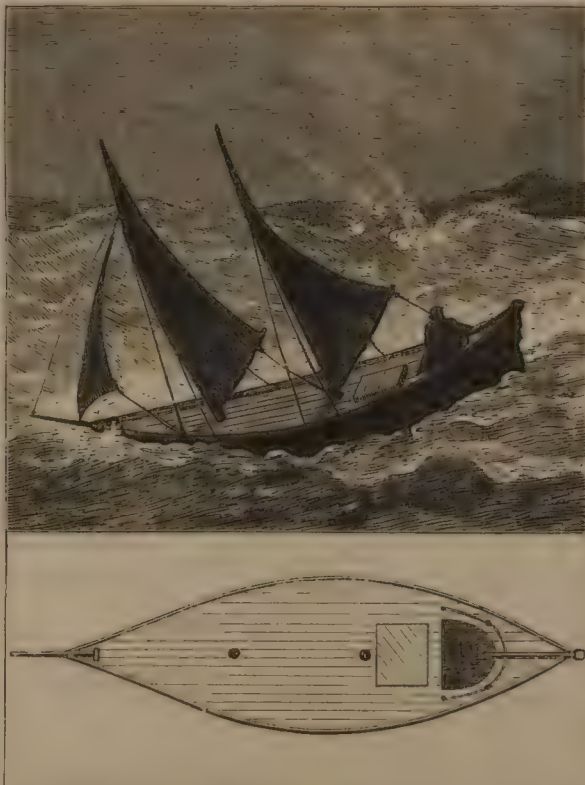
### THE "LEONE DI CAPRERA."

A correspondent at Las Palmas, Grand Canary, Mr. W. A. Lawton, has sent us a Sketch of this little vessel, which put in there on her voyage from South America to Europe. He writes of her as follows:—

"On Sunday, Jan. 9, the small sailing-boat *Il Leone di Caprera*, three and a quarter tons register, from Monte Video, put into this port for provisions, after a long voyage of ninety-five days. The boat is manned by three Italians—Captain V. Fondacaro, and two seamen, O. Grassoni and Pietro Trocoli—who all arrived in capital health, not having suffered one day's illness since their departure. This little vessel is 27 ft. long, 7½ ft. wide, 3 ft. deep in the centre, and 5 ft. deep fore and aft. She has a flush deck, with bulwarks 2½ in. high. In the after-part of the boat is a small semicircular space, 3 ft.



A BASUTO SCOUT.



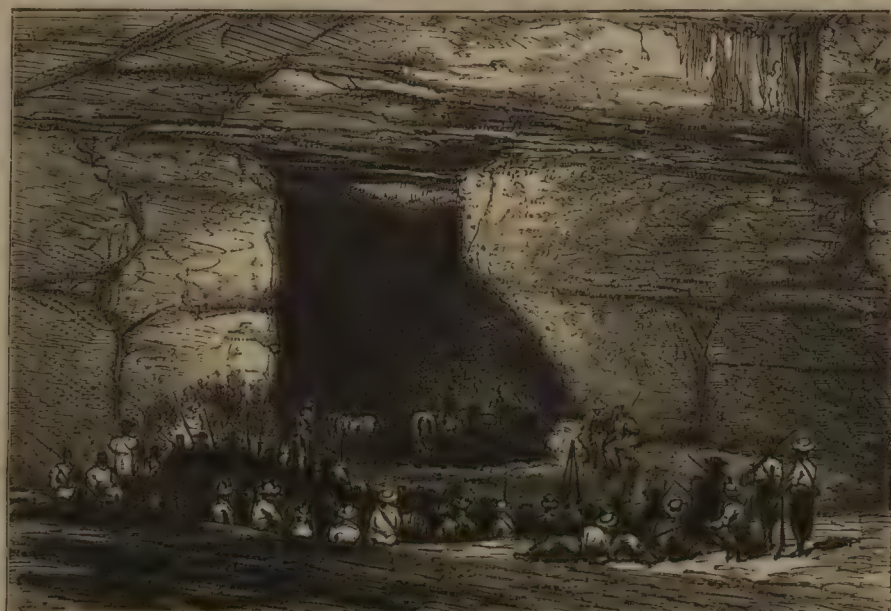
THE SAILING-BOAT *IL LEONE DI CAPRERA*,  
¾ TONS BURDEN, FROM MONTE VIDEO.



A BASUTO OUT FOR A WALK—SEE PAGE 163.

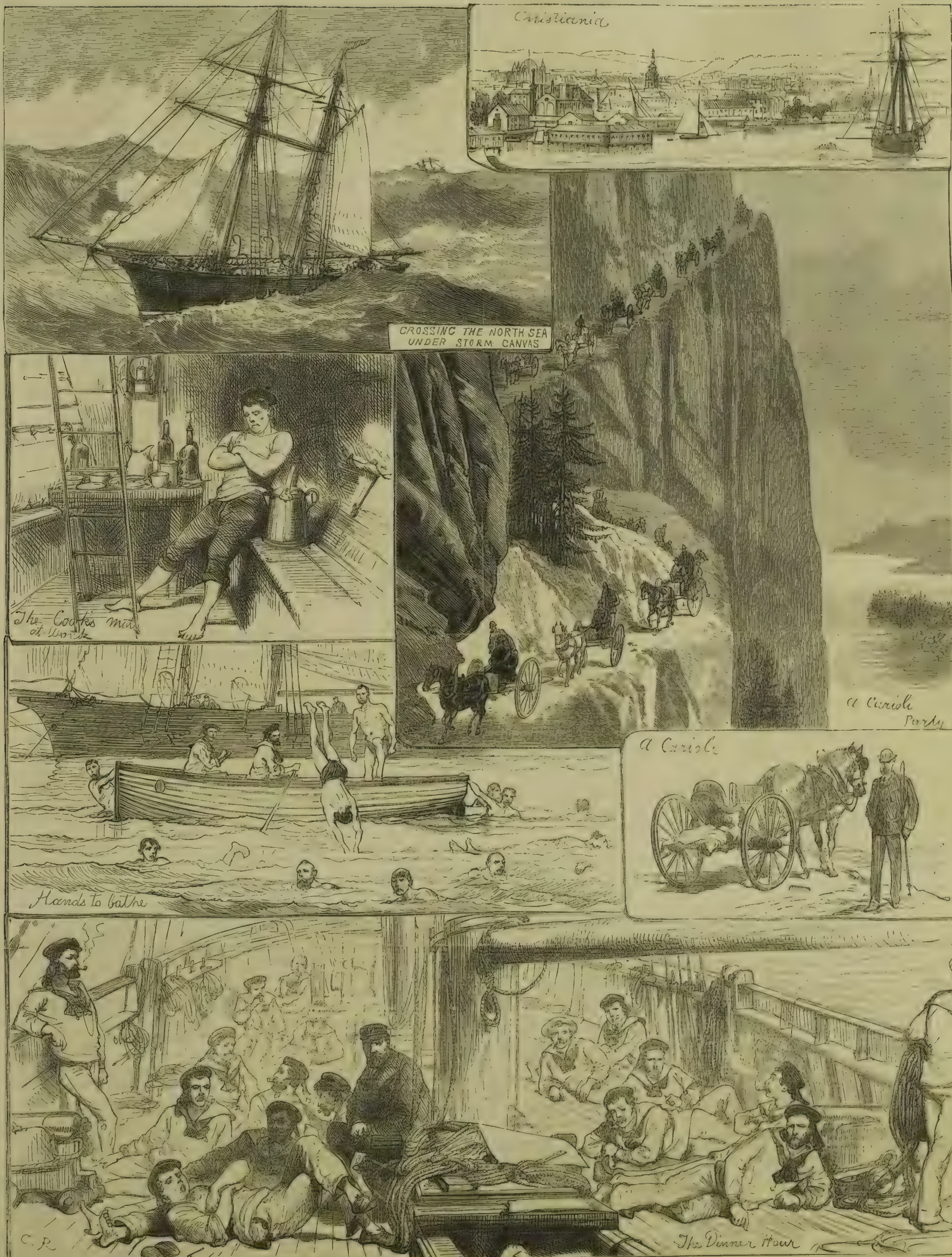


THE RESIDENCY, MASERU, BASUTOLAND.



LITLASE'S CAVE, NEAR MASERU, BASUTOLAND.—SEE PAGE 163.







deep, in which the helmsman sits, and which has a brass rail running round it, for him to lay hold of in bad weather. The hold is fitted with a number of hermetically-sealed zinc tubes, 10 in. in diameter, capable of floating forty tons. This hold is entered by a hatchway in the after-part of the vessel, close up to the semicircular space before mentioned. Here their provisions and water are stored, and there is just enough space to allow one man to lie down at full length. The planks are of cinnamon wood, and the framework is made of algarroba or carob-tree wood. The two masts are of walnut wood, and are fitted in such a manner that, in case of a sudden squall, they can be lowered almost instantaneously. When in 48 deg. longitude and 30 deg. latitude they were struck by a heavy squall, and the vessel was thrown on her beam ends; the tops of her masts were forced several inches below the surface of the water. However, she raised herself almost instantly, and suffered no damage whatever. During their long voyage they met the Italian barque *La Vittoria Madre*, Captain Albini, of Genoa, from whom they procured a bottle of oil for their cooking store; they also spoke the Portuguese brig *Maria Desdora*, the English barque *Montgomery*, and two German barques bound for Valparaiso. On Jan. 8 they sighted the Island of Hierro, passed by Gomera and Teneriffe, and anchored off Las Palmas, Grand Canary, on the 9th, after having spoken the English mail-steamers *Africa*, bound for Liverpool. Captain Fondacaro has sailed under the British flag for nineteen years; he first served as ordinary seaman, but now holds a master's certificate from the Canadian Board of Trade. He is a well-educated man, and is about thirty-six years old, and can speak French, Spanish, and English fluently. During the few days he remained here, he was treated with great hospitality, and banquets in his honour were given by the magistrates of this town, the Governor, and various societies. On the 13th he set sail, in stormy weather, amid great enthusiasm, for Barcelona, and intends to go from there to Capriera, Rome, and Naples; in the museum of which city the boat will be deposited."

### A CRUISE OF NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

The lamented death, on the 13th ult., of Mr. Henry Denison Pender, son of Mr. John Pender, M.P., gives a mournful interest to the photographs that have supplied our Illustrations of this pleasant maritime trip. He was a skilful amateur photographer, as well as an advanced student of science, a naturalist, and an accomplished musician and composer. He had travelled all over the world; but his many friends in England, who have lost him at the early age of twenty-eight, are best acquainted with his estimable personal character.

As an enthusiastic member of No. V. Battery of the Royal Naval Volunteers, Mr. Henry Pender, in July last year, accompanied their yachting cruise to Denmark, Norway, and the Baltic, which is the subject of our Illustrations. Their yacht was the *Hornet*, a topsail schooner, with a crew of twenty-five gentlemen, all told, under the command of Mr. C. Seth Smith, of the Inner Temple, assisted by Mr. W. E. Graham and Mr. A. B. Woodd, as first and second officers, and by Mr. Dodd, as boatswain. They reached Copenhagen on July 10, were hospitably entertained by the Royal Danish Yacht Club, then holding their annual regatta at Svendborg; then from Denmark they passed to Christiania; on July 25 they landed in Norway, and enjoyed a carole trip of two days across the country, to the Falls of Honefös. After cruising two or three days along the southern coast, and up the fjords, the *Hornet* left Norway, on the 29th, and returned to England, arriving at Greenhithe on Aug. 4, after a well-managed and most successful expedition. She was the largest vessel, manned entirely by amateur sailors, that had been in those seas.

Our Illustrations, from Mr. H. D. Pender's photographs, represent the *Hornet* under storm sail, crossing the North Sea; a bathing party in the Baltic; the crew resting at the dinner-hour; the cook's mate set to clean the lower deck; and the carole travelling in Norway; incidents which give some idea of the summer holiday experiences of these Royal Naval Volunteers.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a weary time of enforced idleness, "frozen out" coursing men have at last got to work again, and two or three important fixtures were brought off last week. The Ridgway Club (Lytham) Meeting, perhaps, attracted the largest share of attention, and there was some grand sport in spite of the terribly cold and wet weather. The United North and South Lancashire Stakes, for puppies, was divided between *Cassius*, by Gambler—Change, Hawthorn Bloom, by *Cæsus*—Hawthorn, and *Stornoway*, by Ben—Staffa. The Clifton Cup was also divided between three, the fortunate recipients being *Niobe*, by Hampling—Young Rosy Maid; *Slaughter*, by Surprise—Tourterelle; and *Honey Buzzard*, by Fugitive—Honeydew. The Earl of Haddington's kennel was in great form, and carried off a share of each of three of the stakes; and Mr. Swinburne was also lucky enough to have a representative left in for each of the cups. Wilkinson slipped exceedingly well; but we are bound to say that, for once in a way, two or three of Mr. Hedley's decisions gave considerable dissatisfaction. The attendance at Plumpton was not very large, in consequence of the unfavourable weather. *Sara*, by The Squatter—

Miss Lizzie, divided the Westmoreton Stakes with *Criotaetum*, by Riot Act—Palm Flower. The former, who only cost her present owner a very small sum, has now won eighteen out of the twenty courses that she has contested in public, and only needs a little more pace to be a greyhound of the highest class, as her cleverness, when once in possession, is wonderful. In the course of the meeting the Waterloo candidates, *Misterton*, who won the great event two years ago, and *Cui Bono*, ran a public trial. Odds were laid on the former; but *Cui Bono* had matters pretty much his own way, and it seems very unlikely that Mr. Miller's dog will rival the achievements of Master McGrath or Coomassie.

The great pigeon-shooting match between Dr. Carver and Mr. W. Scott, which took place at Hendon on Monday last, was not very numerously attended, owing to the terribly inclement weather. Snow fell heavily during the greater part of the day; and to this cause the very moderate performance of each man must, we suppose, be attributed. Mr. Scott was decidedly favourite at starting, and seemed to have a little the better of the match until more than half the birds were disposed of. He killed thirty-six out of his first fifty, while Dr. Carver accounted for thirty-five out of the same number. This was by no means grand shooting; but after the interval both men did even worse, and at last a score of sixty-six enabled the American to win by four birds—a very poor performance for marksmen of such pretensions, who were shooting for a stake of £400.

The postponed sculling-match between Hanlan and Laycock, for £1000 and the championship of the world, will take place at two o'clock on Monday. Both men returned from their seaside quarters in time to have several good days' work over the course. Very little betting appears to have taken place on the result, but one day this week £1000 to £400 was laid on Hanlan, who will probably start an even stronger favourite than he is at present.

### ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution, held on the 3rd inst. at its house in the Adelphi, the committee expressed their deep sympathy and condolence with the five widows and orphans of the six men who perished on the occasion of the capsizing of the Yarmouth surf life-boat, while being hauled ashore from the wreck of the schooner *Guiding Star*, of Padstow, during the heavy gale of Jan. 18, and voted £700 in aid of the local fund for their relief. A grant of £100, with the sympathy of the committee, was made to the widow of one of the crew of the Harwich life-boat, who died from the exposure he underwent on the occasion of the accident to that boat on the 18th ult. The magnificent service rendered by the Ramsgate life-boat *Bradford* in saving, after twenty-six hours' exposure, twelve of the crew of the barque *Indian Chief*, wrecked on the Long Sands, was considered. In addition to a liberal reward from the Board of Trade, the men have received a large public subscription. The committee accordingly decided to present the gold medal of the institution to Mr. Charles E. Fish, coxswain of the Ramsgate life-boat, and the silver medal to each of his crew of eleven men; also the silver medal to Mr. Alfred Page, master of the Ramsgate Harbour steamer *Vulcan*, the second service clasp of the institution to Mr. William Wharrier, engineer of the steamer, and the thanks of the institution on vellum to each of the steamer's crew, a copy on vellum of the vote of the committee being also presented to each man receiving the medal. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Captain St. Vincent Nepean, R.N., District Inspector of Life-boats, and Mr. William Britton, the present coxswain of the Harwich life-boat, together with £4 to each man of the crew of the boat, in acknowledgment of their determined services in saving seven of the crew of the Dutch steamer *Ingerid*, which was wrecked on the Sunk Sands, fifteen miles away from the life-boat station. The crews of the life-boats at Clacton, Harwich, Aldborough, Hastings, Southend, Whitby, Palling, Caistor, St. Ives, and Nairn have received increased rewards from the institution in acknowledgment of their long and arduous services.

Altogether, during the storms of last month, the institution has voted in rewards to the crews of life-boats and shore-boats and grants to the widows and orphans of the six poor men who had perished in the life-boat service, more than £1800, in addition to payments amounting to £1200 on life-boat establishments.

A noble service was rendered last Saturday morning by the life-boat *Florence Nightingale* at Sunderland. During stormy weather and a heavy sea a signal of distress was seen from the steamer *Broomhill*, and immediately steps were taken to launch the National Institution's life-boat, which ultimately succeeded in bringing ashore eighteen of the wreck's crew.

The twenty-fifth annual festival of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools was held on the 3rd inst., at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The subscriptions amounted to £2220. It may be mentioned that the schools have sheltered more than 500 children since their establishment. At present they maintain 189 boys and 77 girls. The board of management, in their report call attention to the fact that there is a deficit of £800 during the past year.

### HOME NEWS.

Sir Richard Cross has been elected a governor of Guy's Hospital.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after Saturday next until further orders.

A distinguished-service reward of £100 per annum has been conferred upon Colonel R. Sankey, C.B., R.E.

The Leathersellers' Company have voted donations to hospitals and other institutions to the total of £588 10s.

Mr. Spurgeon has received from an anonymous friend the gift of £1000, for the purpose of extending his new Girl's Orphanage buildings.

The City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education announce that their examinations for this year will be held on May 25 and 26.

The sixth annual edition of the classified "Directory to the Metropolitan Charities" for 1881, by Mr. W. F. Howe, has been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co.

Mr. W. H. Rogers, at the meeting on Monday morning of the county magistrates for the Wolverhampton division, was elected chairman, in the room of the late Mr. G. L. Underhill.

The annual dinner of the French Hospital and Dispensary takes place this (Saturday) afternoon at Willis's Rooms, and will be presided over by his Excellency the French Ambassador.

On Tuesday morning the whole of the departments in the British Museum were thrown open to the public, while the library was again open to readers, having been closed for a week for cleansing purposes.

The question whether the city of Edinburgh should adopt the Free Libraries Act has been settled in the negative by 15,708 votes against 7619. There were 15,521 cards which were not returned.

A petition to the Queen in favour of retaining unchanged the distinctive tartans, as now worn by Highland regiments, has been lying for signature during the week at the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, Stafford House.

The supply of the whole of the Post-office Telegram Forms for the United Kingdom, which amounts to the enormous total of 137 million forms per annum, has been entrusted to Messrs. Harrison and Sons, of St. Martin's-lane.

Mr. T. Duckham, M.P., on Monday presided over a meeting of the Farmers' Club at the Inns of Court Hotel. The subject for consideration was the management of rivers, upon which a paper was read by Mr. Bailey Denton.

Messrs. Kelly and Co. have issued the seventh annual edition of "Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes" for the current year. The corrections have been made to the latest possible period.

St. Catherine's Lighthouse, which stands on the summit of St. Catherine's Down, about eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, on the southern coast of the Isle of Wight, is reported to be in danger of destruction, owing to the disturbed state of the cliffs, and repeated slipping of the land.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on the 3rd inst. a letter from the Remembrancer was read, appealing to the sense of fairness and justice of the members to reconsider their decision, and to be allowed to be heard; but a motion declaring the office of Remembrancer vacant was passed by a majority of 107 to 46.

At a large meeting of merchants connected with South Africa, held on Tuesday, it was determined to form an Association for the purpose of Promoting the Material and Social Interests of the South African Colonies. A small committee was appointed to take the preliminary measures for establishing the Association.

The Army Estimates for the coming financial year were issued on Monday. They amount to £15,545,500, being a net increase as compared with last year of £122,200.—A Supplementary Navy Estimate is also issued. The sum required is £74,000 for extra transport in connection with hostilities in the Transvaal.

The new edition of the "The Royal Red Book," for the year 1881 has been issued by Messrs. Webster and Larkin, of Piccadilly. It supplies trustworthy information with regard to names and addresses, together with a Court guide, peerage, list of members of the House of Commons, diplomatic and official personages, &c., as also a key to the personnel of the public departments.

A number of burglaries have been committed and others attempted at South Kensington recently. Last Saturday several attempts were made to enter houses, but the burglars were alarmed. A man, however, succeeded in gaining an entrance to the house occupied by Mr. F. W. Harberton, 119, Cromwell-road. The parlour-maid, a girl of eighteen, who met him coming out of the front door, screamed "Police!" and ran after him until he fired a second shot at her, which passed close to her head. A plain-clothes detective on duty, named Howroyd, ran up to the fellow and seized him. After a struggle the man discharged his revolver three times, wounding the detective in the side. A postman then came up and made a gallant effort to stop the man, but he was also shot in the side. A constable in uniform next tried to intercept the burglar, who pulled out a second six-chambered revolver from his breast pocket and aimed at the constable's head, but missed. He then ran away, and made his escape.

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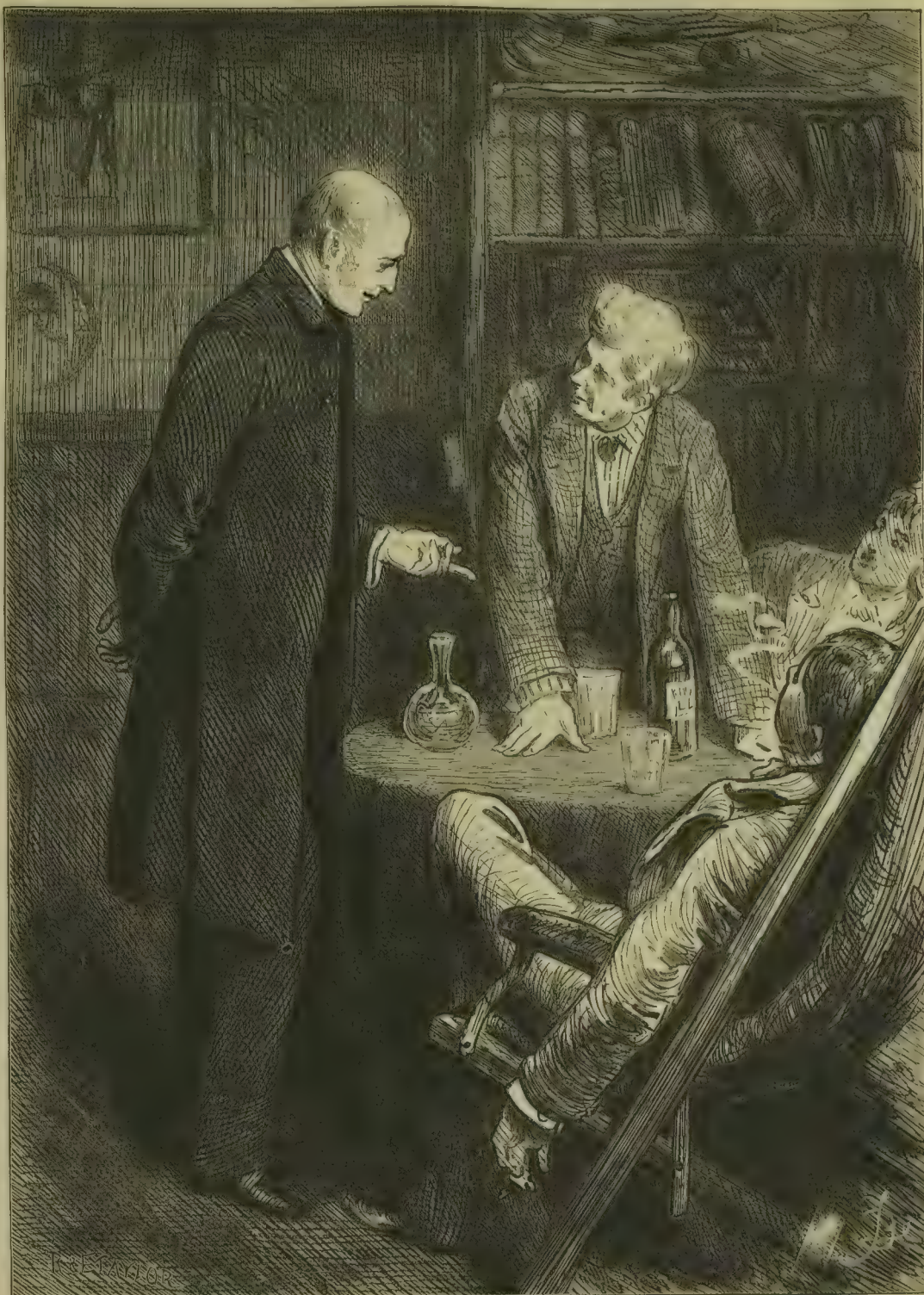
## No. XVI.—THE TUTOR.

Education in England is still almost wholly in the hands of the clergy, and my tutor was, therefore, a clergyman. He was a good specimen of what his class should be—hard-working, soberly enthusiastic, sincerely, though not ostentatiously, religious, and the friend of his pupils if they would let him be so. The first piece of advice that he gave each one of them was this: "Don't be in a hurry to make friends. They will come soon enough, and will be all the better for not having been sought. Meanwhile, you will find that acquaintances hastily formed soon prove a tax upon one's time." No other counsel did he give when a new pupil came to him.

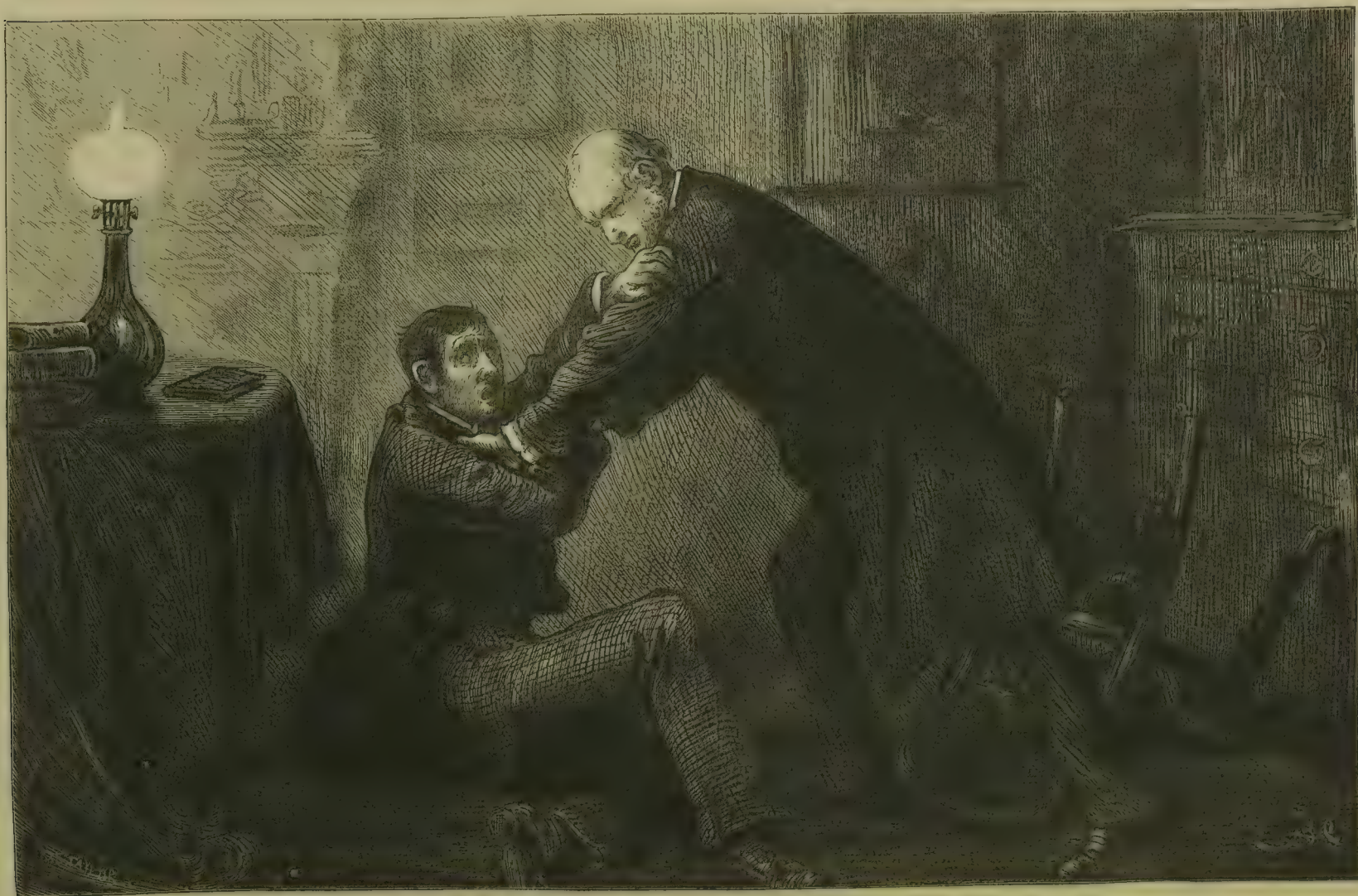
The students who have carried off the greatest number of honours are not always the best tutors, a fact which the Dons fully recognise in the number of Fellowships they award to men who have missed their First-Class Degree. William Johnson had taken but a First in Mods and a Second in Greats; and had never even attained to a *proxime accessit* in any competition for a University prize, though he was acknowledged to be the best tutor at Wolsey's. But then Johnson had tried for all sorts of things; and to grind conscientiously for the Hertford or Gaisford is quite as useful in the end as to win them.

He was scarcely more than four-and-twenty when appointed my Mentor, yet was already bald. Otherwise a pleasant English young face, with moderate allowance of light brown whisker. The expression serious, as became a parson, but often relaxing into a smile. Dress—plain black with white tie, and careful avoidance of all phantasies in the matter of waistcoats or collars. Of medium height, in fact medium in everything except being a thoroughly good man. A Broad Churchman, of course, and a moderate Liberal. Occasionally smoked a cigarette, or even a cigar; but no Teutonic votary of the weed, as are most of the younger Dons.

He was singularly free from formalism; had no objection to be addressed as "Johnson" by the undergraduates; and would dispense with their coming in cap and gown to his lectures. He loved to take long walks with those who had anything in them and would talk about Virgil, or cricket, or Gladstone, or anything you pleased. He was, also, superior to the common University affectation of shunning classic literature as "shop." As a host he was all that could be desired; nor did he confine his hospitalities to breakfast-parties, but gave capital little dinners, which he prefaced by the briefest of graces. "Benedictus benedicat." Now and then he would be present at the men's entertainments; and even drop in casually of an evening on those who liked him. On one of these occasions he saw a lad of nineteen helping himself to a pretty stiff tumbler of toddy. "What right have you to drink whisky?" Johnson asked him. "You've never been in Scotland." "No," replied the other, "but I have been in Ireland." It was all banter, but one could just detect in the tutor's tone the note of a kindly warning, which was also understood and taken in good part. He was, indeed, no hermit in love with total abstinence. The members of a reading-party he took for a ramble over the battle-fields of '70 were agreeably surprised at the frequency with which, while they were in Champagne, he treated them to the vintage



"What right have you to drink whisky? You've never been in Scotland." "No; but I've been in Ireland."



"A desperate tussle ensued, ending in the victory of Johnson, who dragged young Ajax into his rooms, where the features of the latter stood revealed."



of that sunny land, which costs quite as much on its native soil as elsewhere.

Perhaps the worst fault of a modern Oxford Don is an unconscious tendency to luxury. Johnson lived as plainly as any tutor; yet he was better lodged than a bachelor Prussian Prince, and fared every day as no French professor could hope to fare more than once in three months. He had no idea of a dinner which should be lacking in soup, in fish, or in entrées, or fail to terminate with dessert and coffee. His eyes grew accustomed to the sight of massive silver plate and table linen of perennial whiteness. And what comfortable arm-chairs were those in his rooms! What noble book-cases of oak, well loaded, too, with the best editions of the best authors! What a splendid view from the windows looking out on the Great Quadrangle! Sweetness and light and comfort all around one, imagination was necessary to conjure up the images of poverty and squalor. The wonder is not that Dons are occasionally priggish, or that they sometimes reason as if humanity began with persons of £300 a year; rather may we be thankful that so few are spoiled by life in those Academic Capuas. They are saved in various ways—some by religion, others by the severest studies, others by the English passion for outdoor exercises. Johnson was under the three good influences at once. He liked Church and Plato and long walks.

Occasionally he proved that he had not forgotten those muscular attainments which a public school generally manages to develop if a lad have pith and strength of frame. Johnson had often fought with varying fortunes, as a boy, in that usually quiet green hedged in by the Cloisters of Westminster—for that is the spot selected by Queen Elizabeth's *alumni* as the field where affairs of honour must be decided. The experience thus gained proved of use to him at Wolsey's. Among his pupils was one Evan Llewellyn, the son of parents only just well off, as Johnson knew. Evan idled persistently, and got into debt. For the first term his tutor contented himself with remonstrances, which only succeeded in ruffling Evan's dignity. Johnson was quite right to do nothing more during the first term, which is good-naturedly and wisely allowed by the Dons to be a somewhat lax one. They know that a boy transferred at once from the discipline of school or home to the almost perfect liberty of college will necessarily be disposed to enjoy his freedom, and they deem it best to let him have his fling, so long as he breaks no written rules. But Evan showed no signs of toning down the second term; on the contrary, he foresook lectures altogether, and if seen in chapel, it was sure to be in the evening, when he had been sent there for missing the morning service. (I may observe, in passing, that the objectionable practice of punishing men by ordering them to join in public prayers has since been discontinued.) Johnson, who took a conscientious view of his duties, now resolved to write to the lad's father and warn him of the peculiar way in which young Hopeful was "prosecuting his studies." It was almost an unheard-of step for a tutor to take. So a few days later Evan strode, boiling with rage, into his tutor's rooms, and told him he was not a gentleman. Of course, Johnson had no choice but to complain of him to the Warden, and Mr. Llewellyn's University career came to an abrupt conclusion—at least, for a time. I forget whether he was sent down for good or only for a term.

Llewellyn, however, had "friends"—if one must profane the word—who were resolved to avenge his cause. It was agreed in a council of war that Johnson should be nailed up—i.e., that his door should be fastened in such a way as to render the window the only means of egress. Unfortunately for the would-be perpetrators of this pleasing jest, Johnson happened to be out when they fancied he was in; and were very busy with his oak when he suddenly appeared in their midst. They fled, some up stairs, some down: all except one, a brawny churl, over six feet high, whom Johnson managed to collar. The passage was dark, and my tutor wanted to know who his man was: a purpose which his antagonist was equally anxious to frustrate. A desperate tussle ensued, ending in the victory of Johnson, who dragged young Ajax into his rooms, when the features of the latter stood revealed by the light of a moderator lamp. Then the victor released his foe, with the quiet remark, "Oh! it's you, Mr. —." The discomfited one slunk out; but never heard anything more of the affair. My tutor was magnanimous, and, moreover, pleased with himself. No second attempt was made to molest so muscular a Christian.

One more anecdote—to show that the man had a kind heart, and, though living handsomely himself, could feel for others less fortunate. Candidates for honours in Greats generally read for three terms previously to the examination with a private tutor, *vulgo* a "coach." Johnson was very anxious that one of his pupils should not lose this advantage, while the shabbiness of the young man's clothes and the solitariness of the life he led argued that there might be a difficulty in the way. Johnson, in the most delicate manner, offered to pay for the extra tuition needed. The offer was accepted; but, in a couple of months, the cheque so generously given was returned. The transaction was a pleasant one to both parties.

Johnson, the type of a good tutor, may seem to have been described too much by negatives—by what he was not. The positive side of his character might have been best divined by any one who had heard him quoting the "Golden Year," and emphasising, with all the accent of conviction, the lines which sum up the moral of the piece:—

But well I know  
That unto him who works, and feels he works,  
This same great year is ever at the door.

He was a worker. And therefore happy? Not altogether. There lay the merit of the rule of life he imposed on himself. To a young barrister, weary of waiting for briefs and thinking of turning schoolmaster, he wrote: "Don't go in for tuition. It's heart-breaking work."

To toil without pleasure, and to toil bravely and well—surely this has in it something of the heroic.

Mr. Edmund Yates will preside at the festival of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, to be held at Willis's Rooms, on Friday, March 4 next; and Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., will preside at the anniversary festival of the Asylum for Idiots, at the Albion, on Tuesday, March 22.

Various devices have been suggested to prevent that form of forgery which effects its purpose by using a genuine cheque, but so altering the words and figures as to make it payable for a larger amount than the drawer intended. Some forgers are expert chemists, and they have discovered liquids by which every portion of the writing upon a cheque can be obliterated, and thus a cheque for a few pounds may be changed into one for as many hundreds. Mr. Nesbit, a distinguished chemist, has, it seems, hit upon a means by which such frauds will be rendered impossible. To remove ink either an acid or an alkaline solution must be employed. Mr. Nesbit proposes to print cheques in two colours; so that if the solvent employed by the forger be alkaline, one of the colours will disappear, if it be acid the other colour will vanish; and in either case the cheque will be so disfigured as to be no longer presentable.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### PROVENÇAL LITERATURE.

Mr. Francis Hueffer began his second lecture on the Troubadours, on Thursday, the 3rd inst., by stating that they were not only the earliest poets of the Middle Ages, but were and have remained absolutely unsurpassed as metrical artists; since in the variety and richness of their rhymes, and the complicated and harmonious structure of their stanzas, they have been imitated by Dante, Petrarch, and even modern poets, including Mr. Swinburne. The Provençal poetry was essentially lyrical; and the Troubadours were Court poets, and disdained ballads. The North of France was the birth country and chief seat of epic poetry; and the "chanson de geste," the "roman," and the "fabliaux" frequently have the consummate grace of narrative; and in them monologues and dialogues frequently express the feelings of the poet under a fictitious name. The Troubadours, on the contrary, utter the intensity of their feelings in their own persons, sometimes in a monotonous manner. Epic poetry, however, was not entirely neglected by them; as Mr. Hueffer showed by referring to two classes of Provençal epics, the Carolingian and Arthurian cycles, and describing their literary peculiarities. The popular epic was sung to a monotonous tune, while the artistic was recited; and in each the structure of the verse and the style differed, of which Mr. Hueffer gave details. "Girart de Rossilh" was specially considered as an example of the popular epic, and "Flamenca" was cited as a masterpiece of the artistic epic, termed "nova," which in all essential points corresponded to our "novel," since there is in it a plot, worked up to a climax, illumined by clearly drawn characters and psychological observations. It might well be termed "a novel" with a purpose. In "Flamenca," this was the punishment of jealousy. Of this tale, Mr. Hueffer gave an interesting analysis. In the latter part of the lecture, he commented on the popular lyric poetry of the time, which existed in three forms, the "pastorela," the "balada," or dance song, and the "alba," or morning song, the most charming of all—illustrated by examples. Finally, he discussed the two great divisions of the artistic poetry of the Troubadours, the "Canzo"—treating of love only—and the "Sirventes"—the subjects of which were unlimited, being either personal, social, political, moral, or religious. In conclusion, Mr. Hueffer read a pathetic complaint by Bertram de Born, for the death of his friend, Prince Henry, the eldest son of our King Henry II.

### COLONIAL ORGANISMS.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., in the beginning of his discourse at the evening meeting on the 4th inst., referred to the development, directly or indirectly, of every animal from an ovum or egg, and of every plant from a germ or seed. He then described the development of the gregarina, a minute speck of protoplasm, existing in the body of the earthworm and similar animals, which, after various changes, breaks up into spindle-shape masses inclosed in a cyst, which finally bursts, when the segments become separate gregarinae. There is thus a temporary development of a compound or colonial state. Similar changes occur in the amoeba, very low protozoa; and a like process of segmentation takes place in the development from the egg of the higher animals. The foraminifera are also colonial, since the shells of these minute protozoa exhibit a division into chambers, each occupied by a unit, organically connected with its neighbours, from which it was produced by budding. The volvox globator, sponges, hydræ, and some other animals were also described as colonial in their development. The philosophy of biology, Dr. Wilson said, leads us to define an individual structurally as a being whose parts and organs are so closely connected that any separation means disintegration of the individual as a whole. Physiologically, an individual animal or plant is the total development of a single egg or seed. The separate units formed by segmentation are termed zooids; but a new personality does not enter into the life-cycle of any individual until a new egg or seed is produced. Dr. Wilson's remarks were illustrated by diagrams; and, finally, the following conclusions were given as resulting from his study of colonial organisms:—1. The original condition of organisms is colonial: of this the universal segmentation of the egg is a proof, supported by the development of new forms, as in gregarinae. 2. The lower we proceed in the scale of being, the more marked is the tendency to form colonial organisms. 3. The arrest of development by causing an organism to cease progression at a segregated stage tends to produce a "compound" and "colonial" constitution. 4. The plant world is colonial in its highest types. Plant development has not proceeded towards any marked increase of individuality over the colonial nature of lower forms; and a tree is in many respects as markedly colonial as a volvox. 5. The highest animals exhibit lingering traces of an originally colonial nature in their histological composition. 6. The tendency of life development is towards concentration and the conversion of the colony into the true individual.

### THE AMAZONS IN GREEK SCULPTURE.

Professor Sidney Colvin, M.A., gave his second lecture on Saturday last, the 5th inst. Before commenting on the noble casts and fine diagrams with which his lecture was illustrated, he referred to a large chart of Greek art, divided by chronological periods, and by the nature of the process, sculpture and painting, and again subdivided according to the material employed. He then proceeded to consider the statues of Amazons "in the round." Passing over the few unimportant ones in bronze (at Naples, &c.), he characterised the class of life-sized marble statues of Amazons, standing in various postures, which, judging by analogy, were copies made at Rome between B.C. 100 and A.D. 150, of bronze originals, executed by Greek artists between 460 and 420 B.C., the greatest art period. In respect to these, reference was made to Pliny's account of the statues of Amazons, the work of Polyctetus, Pheidias, and others, placed in the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, whither, it is said, the defeated Amazons fled for refuge. Referring to the specimens before him, including one Amazon at rest and another fatigued by wounds, the Professor commented on various details of hair and dress, compared with those of the statues of Artemis or Diana, whom the Amazons greatly resembled, although of less slender and maiden-like build. Continuous remarks were made on the numerous illustrations, classified into three distinct, well-defined groups, copies of originals in museums at Rome, Berlin, Oxford, Florence, Lansdowne House, and other places. In reference to a fine statue of an armed Amazon leaning on a spear, Professor Colvin adduced reasons for believing the original artist to have been Strongylion, a pupil of Myron, one of whose famous works, "The Trojan Horse," is dated 415 B.C., and another, an Amazon, was the favourite statue of Nero. These identifications, the Professor said, do not affect our appreciation of the meaning and beauty of the scattered marbles of our museums—repetitions by Roman handicraftsmen of the

masterpieces, in which the greatest Greek sculptors realised the several types of these imagined enemies of their ancestors.

### THE RED BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.

Professor E. A. Schäfer's third lecture on the Blood, given on Tuesday, the 8th instant, was devoted to the structure of the red corpuscles of mammals and amphibid, illustrated by photographs magnified and exhibited on a screen, by specimens under microscopes, and by experiments. He showed how human blood, previously opaque, became transparent when mixed with water, the colouring matter in the disk-like corpuscles being dissolved out; and also commented on effects produced on these corpuscles by the action of acids, by freezing, and by the electric shock, the blood corpuscle being thereby broken up, and the colouring matter dispersed. A similar result is produced by mingling the blood of different kinds of animals, such as that of sheep and dogs. The structure of the blood-corpuscles of frogs, and the effects produced on them by various re-agents, was next considered and fully illustrated. An account was then given of the experiments of Dr. Roberts, of Manchester, made to separate blood into two parts, the colouring matter (hemoglobin) and the colourless part (the stroma). After describing the structure of the animal and vegetable cell, with its cell-wall and nucleus (now termed protoplasm), the Professor recapitulated the arguments for and against the theory that the blood-corpuscle is a cell with a membranous envelope. In conclusion, reference was made to the notion that these corpuscles resemble the semi-living bodies, termed zooids. In the notice of last week's lecture, Mrs. Ernest Hart's remarkable paper on "The Micronumeric Numeration of the Blood Corpuscles," in the January number of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, should have been mentioned.

Mr. Francis Hueffer will give his concluding lecture on the Troubadours on Monday next, the 14th inst. On Thursday next Professor Ernst Pauer will give the first of two lectures on the History of Drawing-room Music, with Musical Illustrations. On Friday evening next Sir John Lubbock will give a discourse on Fruits and Seeds; and on Saturday next Mr. R. Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, will give the first of four lectures on Ancient Egypt in its Comparative Relations.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN WARS.

Four months of desultory and indecisive warfare on the frontier of rugged Basutoland have already cost the Cape Colony a million of money. It began in the middle of September, but was deliberately occasioned, in spite of all warnings and remonstrances since the previous March, by the Colonial Government forcing on its decree to take away from the loyal and peaceful Basutos their cheap and clumsy muskets, which they had only used in the British service. The Queen's Government in England, and Sir Garnet Wolseley before he left South Africa, as well as most of the resident magistrates and Government agents in Basutoland, and all the French Protestant missionaries, had in vain expressed their strong disapprobation of this measure. It was resented and resisted by the Basutos, as seeming to put them in a position of servile inferiority, compared with other native populations dwelling under the British Protectorate. The immediate responsibility for this perverse course taken by the Capetown Government rests with the "Colonial Secretary" or Prime Minister there, Mr. Gordon Sprigg, who acted, however, in this and other measures of native "policy," under the encouragement of Sir Bartle Frere. The fact is, that, within four years past, since the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere as Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner in South Africa, the British authorities, Colonial and Imperial, have gone to war against nearly every native tribe, from the Cape to the farthest limits of the Transvaal and Zululand. The Galekas, the Gaikas, the Tambookies, the Pondos, the Zulus, the Bapedi, the Basutos, and others, have in turn been harried with ubiquitous hostilities, costing certainly not less than twenty thousand lives, and an aggregate expenditure that probably approaches ten millions sterling. To crown all, while the Colonial Government is still engaged in its Basuto war, and has likewise to deal with an insurrection of various Kaffir tribes to the east, which is a secondary effect of this war, the Imperial Government now finds itself obliged to send an army to conquer the Dutch Republicans in the Transvaal, and may possibly be led into a subsequent conflict with the Orange Free State. All these unhappy contests, which involve an amount of waste, of human misery, and of bitter animosity between the different races, that cannot be computed, have been the result of an arbitrary and aggressive policy, adopted four or five years ago. Its aim was to coerce all the diverse populations, natives and colonists, of South Africa into a political unity, which should be ruled by a small circle of official persons at Capetown—a bureaucratic dominion extending across some 1500 miles of territory, with nearly half a million European subjects (at least two thirds of them Dutch) and at least two million natives. The scheme of a Confederation, devised by Lord Carnarvon with the best intentions, and calculated to save our Colonial Office here a great deal of trouble, had been rejected by the colonists of different provinces, whose particular interests could never agree. An alternative was therefore sought in setting on foot a series of military conquests, the exigencies of which should compel all these to submit as a practical necessity to some form of union. This is the grand political idea to which the peace of South Africa, almost unbroken during a quarter of a century before, has been sacrificed by an ambitious speculative statesmanship. There appears no small danger, at the present crisis, of a revolution quite the opposite way, attended perhaps with still worse disasters.

The incidents of the Basuto campaign, though it continues to employ a very large number of colonial troops, under several able and experienced commanders, have been of so little consequence that we need scarcely dwell further upon them. Colonel Mansfield Clarke, C.B., with Lieut.-Colonel Carrington, C.M.G., at Mafeteng, and Lieut.-Colonel Bayley, C.M.G., at Maseru, each of the two latter commanding one wing of the Cape Mounted Rifles (a new colonial corps) with yeomanry cavalry, volunteers, Burgher Militia, and native levies, have made some local impression on the enemy, but have been unable to get far into the mountainous country. The fighting has been mostly in the neighbourhoods of Mafeteng and Maseru, the British stations on the frontier, which is, by-the-way, not the British colonial frontier, but that of the Dutch Orange Free State. It remains to be seen how long the Dutchmen will consent, by the persuasion of President Brand, to tolerate the movements of English colonial troops over their border, now that the Cape Colony, jealous of their kindred friendship for the Transvaal Dutchmen, has forbidden the import of ammunition, according to treaty, from Port Elizabeth into the Free State. Maseru, with the British Residency, the dwelling of Colonel C. D. Griffith, Government Agent for Basutoland, has been described in former Numbers of this Journal. We gave some views of it in our publication of Dec. 11, with an



account of the Basuto attack there on Oct. 10, when the church and school-house, and one of the stores, were burnt at night by the enemy, but the fortified Residency and other houses withstood the attack. Colonel Bayly's force then came to Maseru, and made good its defence, on Oct. 28, against a more formidable attack, which was repulsed so decidedly that the place has since been considered quite safe. The two Views of Maseru which we now publish are, one of the Residency, with the three conical hills that overlook it, from the crests of which the Basutos kept up a hot fire; the other, a view of Litlala's or Lethlala's Cave, which is near the top of a rugged hill or cliff, 1200 ft. high, two miles south-south-west of the Residency. This cavern, partly natural, partly artificial, is 40 ft. high, and its interior was spacious enough to shelter three hundred of the Basuto warriors, some of their wounded, and some horses. It was occupied by them many days, while they besieged Maseru. These two Sketches were drawn for the *Illustrated London News* by Lieutenant W. Nelson, an officer of the Native Levies under Commandant W. J. Nettelton, forming part of Colonel Bayly's forces at Maseru. Mr. W. Nelson was killed in the action of Oct. 28; and we have received from Commandant Nettelton a letter, dated Maseru, Nov. 10, inclosing the two Sketches, which were found among Mr. Nelson's papers, with a note showing that Mr. Nelson meant to send them to us. We had, in fact, received earlier communications from Mr. Nelson, when he was in Natal and Zululand, to which a reply had been sent from this office. Commandant Nettelton, who served through the Zulu War, commanding a regiment of Native Infantry, under Lord Chelmsford, feels a kind and friendly wish, as a brother soldier, to find out some of Mr. Nelson's family in England, and to inform them of the circumstances of his death. He has written to Lord Chelmsford upon the subject; and, if any of our present readers know anything of Mr. Nelson, they may communicate with us. We have in our possession, from Commandant Nettelton, the official certificates of Mr. Nelson's discharge, on June 25, 1878, from the Natal Mounted Police, and also from the Frontier Light Horse, with a very good character. He was at that time twenty-three years of age. All that was known, in South Africa, of his connections, was a rumour that he was "a grandson of the late Bishop of Lincoln."

Another of our Illustrations, connected with this Basuto War, is the large engraving that fills the two middle pages of this week's Supplement. It is from a photograph, supplied by Messrs. J. and H. Pocock, proprietors of the *Oudtshoorn Courant*, representing a hundred and fifty Burgers of the Oudtshoorn district, under Captain Ferreira, mustering or halting opposite the Queen's Hotel, in order to start "for the front," which in that case, on Nov. 20, meant a journey of six or seven hundred miles for them, going first to King William's Town, partly by sea, and thence proceeding inland. Mr. G. C. Bayne, the Resident Magistrate at Oudtshoorn, addressed to them a few words of encouragement. The whole number of Burgers summoned for service at that time was three thousand, from the entire Cape Colony, the Western and Eastern Provinces. It is not, perhaps, generally known in Europe, and it can scarcely be an inviting circumstance to emigrants, that the existing laws of the Cape Colony, with regard to compulsory military service, are more severe than those of despotic monarchies in the Old World. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature, passed in 1878, every man, English, Dutch, French, or German, between the ages of eighteen and thirty, is liable to be drawn for active service in the first class; and every man from thirty to fifty in the second class, not excepting married men with families. To find a substitute may cost from £100 to £200 or £300, according to the season, and the state of the harvest, or of local trade and business. We hear of the manager of a branch bank having been sent to prison for inability to obtain a substitute. The standing forces of the Colony are composed of the Cape Mounted Rifles, about 650 effectives, who were mostly of the old Frontier Armed and Mounted Police, and must not be mistaken for the Queen's crack regiment of "Cape Mounted Rifles," disbanded many years ago; three regiments of Mounted Yeomanry, two thousand volunteer infantry, and two batteries of volunteer artillery. They are not to have the assistance of any troops belonging to the Imperial Government, either for the Basuto War, or for the operations against insurgents in Kaffirland; indeed, there is but one regiment or battalion of the Queen's troops in the Colony; and that is in garrison at Capetown.

Under these circumstances, as the resources of the Colonial Government, both in men and money, are limited, there is some probability that it will soon desist from the Basuto War, and allow the new Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, to present the case to her Majesty's Government for pacific mediation. It has been distinctly laid down by Lord Kimberley, that no confiscation of the lands of the Basutos will be permitted; and he has intimated that, if the Colony asks the Imperial Government for military aid, the entire rule and administration of Kaffirland will be taken away from the Capetown officials, and will henceforth be conducted, as it formerly was, by the officers of the Imperial Government. We should rejoice in such a consummation, for the sake of the poor ill-used native races, who will never get just and fair usage from a Government representing the mere colonists of any section, and least of all from the Eastern Province, which has recently gained political ascendancy. In the meantime, there are symptoms of a Dutch sectional movement among the people of the Cape Colony, deeply affected by the forcible suppression of their kinsmen's Free State in the Transvaal. The Dutchmen of the Burgher Militia serving in Basutoland have recently taken to refusing to fight, even on the very battle-field. This happened on the 14th ult., when, in an action fought by Colonel Carrington, 950 Burgers moved off the field; and it was all that his remaining force could do, in an obstinate fight of five hours, to defeat the enemy upon that occasion.

In the eastern or south-eastern Kaffir districts, extending from the Kei River, beyond King William's Town, all round the coast region to Natal, there seems a better prospect just now of tranquillity being restored. Several local and tribal revolts have taken place, since the Basuto War became known, and two or three of the English officials have been killed at their posts. The most disturbed parts have been Tembuland, the district of the Tambookies, and that of the Pondomise, St. John's Territory, with adjacent portions of Pondoland and of Griqualand East, situated to the south of Basutoland. These districts were "annexed" to the Cape Colony by Governor Sir Bartle Frere, in a very summary manner, immediately after the termination of his Gaika and Galeka War, in June, 1878. He was determined to abolish the feudal powers of all the Kaffir hereditary chiefs over their tribes and clans, whose social organisation is like that of the Scottish Highland clans in ancient times. Sir Bartle thought, like an Indian Government official, he could effect this change all at once, by a stroke of the pen, and substitute the domestic authority of British magistrates, without any regard to cherished native traditions. In this direction, as in many others, his policy has utterly failed to secure the peaceful and loyal submission of the native people in South Africa. There is

however, an apparent likelihood of their being presently subdued. We learn that Umquikela, the Pondo Chief, who is a lazy drunkard, has "disapproved the action of his people;" that Commandant Frost has had a successful engagement in Tembuland; and that Umditshwa, Chief of the Pondomise, has surrendered with eight hundred men. In reading, also, of the "capture" of twenty thousand oxen and ten thousand sheep, by the gallant Colonial troops, who expect their share of this "loot," we are inclined to pity the miserable Kaffir population, thus deprived of their cattle, their only means of subsistence. This melancholy consideration is strengthened by the deplorable accounts of starvation among the Zulus, since the war in their country the year before last. All our South African warfare is, in a great degree, an affair of taking the cattle from the hostile nation, and so depriving them of their livelihood. As the late Captain T. J. Lucas has said of it, "Well may a Kaffir war be called the *snoob* of all wars in this world!"

### THE CENTRE OF KAFFIRLAND.

The region of South Africa which is most properly called Kaffirland, or sometimes Kaffraria, extends along the south-east coast, that of the Indian Ocean, from the Great Kei River to the province of Natal. Its inland boundary, separating it from Basutoland and from a north-eastern part of the Cape Colony, is formed by the mountain ranges that ascend from the coast-lands to the high interior table-land, and that here take the names of Gathberg and Drakenberg, continuing the latter name along the western frontier of Natal. The population of this territory, which is above two hundred miles long and one hundred miles broad, are the true Kaffirs, from whom the Zulus and the Basutos should be carefully distinguished. One district, however, called East Griqualand, partly comprised within the geographical limits above defined, is inhabited by a mixed race, some of whom are of Hottentot blood, and others are descendants of the emancipated slaves removed from the old colony. The principal Kaffir tribes, whose common characteristic in language is the use of the prefix "Ama" to denote the collective identity of a nation in its plural name, are the Amaxosa, consisting mainly of the Galekas and the Gaikas, dwelling near the Kei River; the Tembus, or Tambookies; the Bomvanas, the Pondos, and the Pondomise, with one or two of less importance. The Fingoes are not a tribe, but a collection of refugees or liberated prisoners from different broken tribes; and there is a section of "Emigrant Tambookies," who have been located, as the Fingoes were likewise, in particular districts under a British Protectorate. The aggregate numbers of these tribes amount to nearly half a million; they are all pastoral folk, having plenty of oxen and living comfortably in time of peace. During a quarter of a century preceding the Kaffir War that began in October, 1877, they had given little or no trouble either to the Cape Colony or to the British Government. The occasion of that war, it may be recollected, was a chance quarrel at a wedding feast between some Galekas and a party of Fingoes; but Sir Bartle Frere thought fit to summon the Great Galeka chief, Kreli, the head of all Kaffirland, to appear before him as a vassal. Kreli did not comply, and war ensued at once, which lasted till June of the following year. Its result was the formal annexation of all Kaffirland to the Cape Colony.

The centre of this region, geographically, is the Umtata station, or town, a village of huts with a few European officials or settlers, on the Umtata river, between the Tembu and the Pondomise districts. It is about equidistant from the more civilised border of the Cape Colony, about King William's Town and Queenstown, and from the southern frontier of Natal. We publish four rather interesting views of the Umtata settlement, from photographs by Messrs. Dersley and Morley. One of them represents a modest-looking temporary church, styled the Pro-Cathedral of St. John's, Umtata. This was opened by Bishop Callaway on June 24, 1877. At that date, we are told, Umtata contained a small undenominational chapel, a little dwelling-house, and a small iron warehouse for storing the property of the new English Church Mission. In the suburbs there were ten or a dozen houses belonging to farmers and traders, including, of course, an hotel-keeper. A troop of the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police, with their Inspector, occupied patrol-tents in the middle of the city. The Parsonage Hut was built in August of that year. It now forms one of a group of buildings, increasing as rapidly as means will permit, and forming the Central Station of the Diocese of St. John's. In the next illustration we show the Residence of Major Elliot, C.M.G., the chief magistrate of Tembuland. This is a unique specimen of the developed Kaffir style of architecture, very picturesque and cool, with grounds adjoining which promise in a few years to improve the appearance of the whole town. His territory includes some magistracies, with a population of 100,000 natives, besides that of St. John's River in Pondoland. The Umtata Falls are situated about three miles below the village. They are little over 50 feet in height. A piece of level ground below is in great request for picnics and school-feasts. Umtata and its Church Mission have suffered very severely from the war that has been raging since last October all over Kaffirland.

### THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The unhappy conflict with the Dutch Republicans of the Transvaal, which is likely to be attended with serious political complications in the other South African provinces, has this week cost further useless bloodshed, notwithstanding the efforts that are made, both in the Orange Free State and by the Dutch subjects of her Majesty in the Cape Colony, to bring about a pacific settlement.

Sir George Pomeroy Colley, the Commander-in-Chief, and Governor of Natal, after his repulse by the Boers at Laing's Neck on Friday, the 28th ult., remained with a thousand regular troops in his fortified camp on the road, eighteen miles north of Newcastle, until last Tuesday. But, on Monday last, he found that a large force of the Boers had got upon the road between his position and the town of Newcastle, in Natal, intercepting the mails, the waggon convoys, and ambulances conveying the wounded to hospital. There was much firing on the road ten miles from Newcastle, and the ambulances were captured; the Boers seized the draught animals, and made prisoners of the British wounded. Newcastle having no forces to defend it but a hundred invalid soldiers, who had been left behind in Sir George Colley's advance, there was great apparent danger that the town, and the military stores there, would fall into the enemy's hands. For this reason, on Tuesday morning, Sir George Colley resolved upon a fresh movement, not pursuing his former line of advance towards the Transvaal frontier, but returning to cross the Ingogo River, which he had left, on the 27th ult., four miles in rear of his encampment at Hatley's Hotel. His aim was now to attack and disperse that detached body of the enemy which had got between him and Newcastle. Its strength had been estimated the day before at three hundred men, but it may well have been doubled or trebled, or even more, during the

night, as the Boers are well mounted, familiar with the mountain roads, and can travel with great rapidity.

The following despatch from Sir George Colley, written apparently on Tuesday night, after fighting six hours, was received at the War Office, and published on Wednesday morning:—

"Communication between this and Newcastle having been interrupted by Boers, I moved out this morning with five companies of the 60th Rifles, two field and two mountain guns, and a detachment of mounted men to patrol the road, leaving two mountain guns and one company of Rifles on a commanding point on this side of the Ingogo. I crossed the river with the remainder of the troops. On the rising ridge beyond the Ingogo the enemy showed in considerable force. I seized the plateau, and was immediately vigorously attacked on all sides by the Boers, who received very large reinforcements during the day. The attack was maintained from 12.15 p.m. till nearly 6 p.m., but was repulsed at all points. The Boers drew off towards sunset, and I brought in the force. Captain Macgregor, staff; Captain Greer, R.A.; and Lieutenants Garrett and O'Connell, 60th, are killed. Lieutenants Parsons, A. D. Pixley, Haworth, and Thistlethwayte, 60th, are wounded. About 150 men are killed and wounded. The Boer loss, judging by the nature of the attack and the number of the wounded seen being carried away, must have been very heavy."

It appears from this despatch that on Tuesday evening Sir George Colley was still in his camp at Hatley's, eighteen miles from Newcastle; but whether the road behind him was effectually cleared seems to be more than doubtful, and the safety of Newcastle was by no means assured. Very large reinforcements, however, will be moving up this week from Pietermaritzburg, and from Durban, where troops are now landing; so that it is impossible but that the next British advance, in full force, will make its way over the frontier despite all opposition. The relief of Sir Owen Lanyon and the British garrison at Pretoria, as well as at Wesselsdroom and Standerton, may be expected with equal certainty; but it is not improbable that the garrison at the fort at Potchefstroom may be compelled to surrender.

Sir George Colley had sent an ultimatum to the Boers, calling upon the insurgents to lay down their arms on Jan. 23. Commandant Joubert forwarded it to the Boer Government, which sent a reply on the 29th ult. from Heidelberg. The Boers decline to accede to Sir George Colley's request while called insurgents and accused of misleading innocent people. They emphatically repeat their willingness to comply with the wishes of the Imperial Government regarding confederation, and declare they will be satisfied with the rescinding of annexation and the restoration of the Republic under a protectorate; the British flag to be hoisted once a year. Should these terms be rejected, they must submit to their fate; but "the Lord will provide."

The Dutch people in the Western Province of Cape Colony have adopted the following resolutions in the meetings held at Paarl and Stellenbosch in favour of the Transvaal Boers:—

"This meeting deeply regrets that, owing to the British forces having fired the first shot, a collision with the Boers has taken place. This meeting considers the impending struggle one for principle and rights granted to the Boers, and of which they have been unjustly deprived; it regrets that the Imperial Government has refused to entertain the request to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the true condition of affairs, misrepresentations of which have constantly been made." They further declare that "the enforcement of British rule in the Transvaal by forcible measures will be the ruin of that country, and will lead to the estrangement of local subjects in this colony." They hold that "the only solution of the present difficulty is the restoration of independence to the Transvaal under reasonable conditions," and they desire that the Colonial Administration shall remain neutral. Similar resolutions have been adopted in several other districts.

In the Portuguese Chamber on Saturday a motion was brought forward and adjourned proposing that the Portuguese Government should mediate between the British Government and the Boers.

A deputation waited on the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week to present a memorial, urging the board to oppose the scheme of the Great Eastern Railway Company to make a branch line from Chingford to High Beech, through Epping Forest. It was argued that this line would destroy and disfigure seventy acres of this magnificent recreation-ground, and that no further railway accommodation was required. The memorial was referred to the Works and General Purposes Committee.

A practical question, of great importance to British commercial and other interests in the East, is ably discussed by Mr. Harold A. Perry, M.A., barrister-at-law, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. His pamphlet on "The Future of Justice in Egypt," published by Mr. P. S. King, of Westminster, is the result of personal observations during two visits to Egypt on professional business, and of a close and accurate study of recent affairs in that country. It should be remembered that the International or Mixed European and Egyptian tribunals, which were established in 1876 for a probationary term of five years, have lost their powers in this month of February, 1881. Much of the security for all foreign dealing, public or private, with the Khedive's dominions will now depend on the principles to be adopted in reconstituting this part of the judicial system. It has been referred to a Committee, including the European Consuls-General and some of the Judges of the Mixed Tribunals, presided over by the Egyptian Prime Minister. Mr. Harold Perry supplies a clear and succinct narrative of the history, since 1867, of the attempts that have been made to procure an efficient and trustworthy judicature for cases involving the interests of foreigners in Egypt. It is a very useful contribution to our knowledge of a part of "the Eastern Question" that specially concerns England. He shows the persistent unwillingness of the Khedive's Government, in spite of the efforts of Nubar Pasha some years ago, to admit of this independent jurisdiction exercising full and free powers for the protection of Europeans against the abuses still rife in the Government administration. He warns us that an endeavour is now made by that Government to introduce changes in the constitution and procedure of the Mixed Tribunals, which would fatally defeat their original good purpose. On the other hand, he suggests a few valuable amendments and reforms, which might ultimately be extended, with the experience of their safe and beneficial working, to the whole judicial system of Egypt, and to the relief of many sore grievances endured by the poorest class of the people. Mr. Harold Perry, in passing, breaks a lance with a French writer, M. Gabriel Charmes, who rather insidiously attacked the Mixed Tribunals in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of last November. But there is no reason, we hope, why legitimate French interests should not harmonise with British interests to bring about a satisfactory establishment upon this ground.





THE BASUTO WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA: DEPARTURE OF BURGERS FROM OUDTSHOORN FOR THE FRONT.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. AND H. FOCOCK, OF OUDTSHOORN.—SEE PAGE 162.



## OBITUARY.

## LORD ORMATHWAITE.

The Right Hon. John Benn - Walsh, Lord Ormathwaite, of Ormathwaite, Cumberland, and a Baronet, died on the 3rd inst., at Warfield Park, Bracknell, in his eighty-third year. He was born Dec. 9, 1798, the only son of Sir John Benn - Walsh, first Baronet of Ormathwaite, by

Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. Joseph Fowke, of Bexley, and was educated at Eton, and at Christchurch, Oxford. He succeeded his father as second Baronet in 1825, and sat in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest from 1830 to 1834 and from 1838 to 1840, and for Radnor from 1840 to 1868. In the latter year, on April 16, he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Ormathwaite. He held the office of Lord Lieutenant of Radnorshire from 1842 to 1875. He married, Nov. 9, 1825, Jane, youngest daughter of George Henry, sixth Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and by her (who died June 22, 1877) had issue. The eldest son, Arthur, now second Lord Ormathwaite, Lord Lieutenant of Radnorshire, and late M.P. for that county, was born April 14, 1827, and married, July 20, 1858, Lady Katherine Emily Anne, daughter of Henry, seventh Duke of Beaufort, K.G., and has issue.

## SIR R. G. MACDONNELL.

Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., died on the 5th inst., at Hyères, in the South of France. He was born Sept. 3, 1814, the son of the Rev. Richard Macdonnell, D.D., formerly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, by Jane, his wife, second daughter of the Very Rev. Richard Graves, Dean of Ardagh; was educated in the University of Dublin, where he graduated in 1835; and was called to the Irish Bar in 1838, and to the English in 1840. From 1843 to 1847 he acted as Chief Justice of Gambia, and in 1847, entering the Colonial Service, was nominated to the governorship of Gambia, which he held until 1852. His subsequent appointments were Governor of St. Lucia, 1852; of St. Vincent, 1852-5; of South Australia, 1855-63; of Nova Scotia, 1864-5; and of Hong-Kong, 1865-72. In 1871 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Trinity College, as well as the Knight-Commandership of St. Michael and St. George by his Sovereign. He had been made C.B. in 1852, and had received the honour of knighthood in 1855. Sir Richard married Blanche Anne, daughter of Mr. Francis Skurray, of Brighton, but had no issue.

## SIR H. W. PARKER.

Sir William Henry Watson Parker, K.C.M.G., J.P. for Surrey, died on the 2nd inst., at his residence, Stawell House, Richmond, Surrey. He was born in 1808, the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Watson Parker, of Lewisham, Kent, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Carnell, of Correndon. From 1838 to 1846 he was private secretary to Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales; from 1846 to 1855 Crown Nominee of the Legislative Council and Chairman of Committees of the whole Council; from 1856 to 1857 First Minister and Principal Secretary at the first institution of responsible Government; and from 1856 to 1860 a member of the Executive Council. After his return to England he unsuccessfully contested Greenwich. He married, 1843, Emmeline Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. John Macarthur, of Paramatta, and of Camden Park, New South Wales.

## MAJOR CARTWRIGHT, M.P.

Mr. Fairfax William Cartwright, M.P. for South Northamptonshire, J.P. and D.L., died on the 2nd inst., at 7, New Burlington-street. He was born May 14, 1823, the elder son of the late General William Cartwright, of Flore House, near Weedon, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter and heiress of Mr. Henry Jones, and was grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph William Cartwright, of Aynhoe, M.P. for Northamptonshire, by Emma, his wife, daughter of Cornwallis, Viscount Hawarden. Mr. William Cornwallis Cartwright, of Aynhoe, M.P. for Oxfordshire, is first cousin of the deceased gentleman. Mr. Fairfax Cartwright was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1844, and was subsequently a Fellow of All Souls' College. He served for some time in the Austrian army, and also as Major in the 2nd Hussars, British German Legion. He was first elected for South Northamptonshire on the Conservative interest in 1868. His brother, Captain Aubrey Agar Cartwright, fell at Inkerman.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Gould, F.R.S., the distinguished ornithologist, on the 3rd inst., in his seventy-seventh year.

Mr. Philip Patton Blyth, J.P. and D.L., on the 31st ult., at 20, Brunswick-square, Brighton, aged seventy-seven.

Major-General J. C. P. Prescott, on the 31st ult. He was son of the Rev. J. Prescott, Vicar of Dunston and Rector of North Somercotes, Lincolnshire.

Mr. Derwent Moultrie Coleridge, eldest son of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, late Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, on Dec. 5, at Sydney, New South Wales, aged fifty-one.

John Davidson, M.D., C.B., Inspector-General R.N., Hon. Physician to the Queen, on the 31st ult., at Bosworth Lodge, Willesden-lane, aged sixty-three.

Major William Henry Hingeston, Commanding 58th Regiment, on the 29th ult., at Laing's Neck, South Africa, aged forty-two. He was only surviving son of the late Mr. John Hingeston, of Lyme Regis, Dorset.

Mr. Arthur O'Shaughnessy, the author of "An Epic of Women," "Music and Moonlight," and other poetical works, on the 29th ult., in the thirty-fifth year of his age, from an attack of inflammation of the lungs.

Mr. William White, a well-known chemist and mineralist. He was youngest son of Mr. J. White, J.P. and D.L., of Merton Hall, Yorkshire, and was the author of several works on chemistry and on the subject of mining.

Captain Claude Bettington, C.M.G., on Dec. 29, at Elmina, on the Gold Coast. He was the second son of Mr. Albemarle Bettington, formerly Indian Civil Service. He served some time as a volunteer in New Zealand and in the late Zulu War, being present at the battle of Ulundi.

Lieutenant Robert Hamond Elwes, Grenadier Guards, A.D.C. to Sir G. Pomeroy Colley, killed in the battle at Laing's Neck, South Africa. He was born in 1856, the elder son of the late Robert Elwes, Esq., of Congham House, Norfolk, by Mary Frances, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Richard Lucas, Rector of Edith Weston, Rutlandshire, and succeeded his father in 1878.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W H (Adderbury).—The announcement of check has no significance, and no penalty is incurred by the player who utters it. The same rule applies to the word "checkmate." Your opponent's pretension that he was entitled to remove your best man from the board was simply preposterous.

J P (Barcelona).—The nearest approach to what you require will be found in Staunton's "Chessplayers' Handbook," published by H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London. The price is five shillings. As regards the openings, the book is obsolete.

J A (Penzance).—The solution referred to in your letter appeared last week.

W J E.—The solutions of the supplementary problems shall be published in future.

W W (Canterbury).—Neat enough, and if correct it shall have a diagram.

W P (Cape Town).—The variations arising on Black's moves in the solution of a problem should be indicated, but they need not be set forth in detail.

S G C (Humberstone).—We have not found the problem you inquired about. Can you furnish us with a more definite date than "fifteen or sixteen years ago"?

G M (Eton).—The diagram has been returned to you, as requested.

ANY AMATEUR desirous of playing a game by correspondence may address M. Bordas, 137, Rue de Bussy, Paris.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1920 and 1921 received from W Pocock of Cape Town, and of No. 1925 from Rev John Wills, Portland, U.S.A.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1926 received from James Atkinson, J A Shnaucke, Orma, and Emilie Frau.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1927 received from James Atkinson, W J Eggleston, J Bunstead, John Perkins, Emilie Frau, T Chaloner, and H Stebbing.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1928 received from H B J Perez Ventoso, Lulu, E P Villiamy, Shadforth, East Morden, R H Brooks, W Hillier, D W Kell, L Falcon, G Darragh, An Old Hand, Ben Nevis, L Battler, L Sharrowood, J W Waugh, E Sharrowood, E Casella (Paris), C S Cox, E Elsbury, A M Colborne, S Lowndes, Aaron Harper, N S Harris, F Ferris, M O'Halloran, R Jessop, C Oswald, Jupiter Junior, Josiah Ainsworth, H H Noyes, Ben Nevis, H Blacklock, O F (Ghent), T Greenbank, G W Law, James Dobson, J A Schmaucke, Julia Short, Cant, S Jenkinson, D W (Guernsey), Lily and Conrade, Norman Rumbelow, Portobello, Sidmouth, E L G, Smutch, C Wood, J Tucker, G A (Bonchurch), Sena, J W W, Frank Littleboy, Hereward, H Stebbing, A Ebsworth, W F R (Swansea), J J Heaton, Penzance Drawing-room Players, A C (Staines), T H Lee-Warner, W Scott, W J Eggleston, Omega (Windsor), E Loudon, Dr F St, J A Brown, John Perkins, Joseph Paluzie, and Theodor Willink.

SOLUTIONS OF THE "HERMIT'S" PROBLEM received from A C and W J Eggleston.

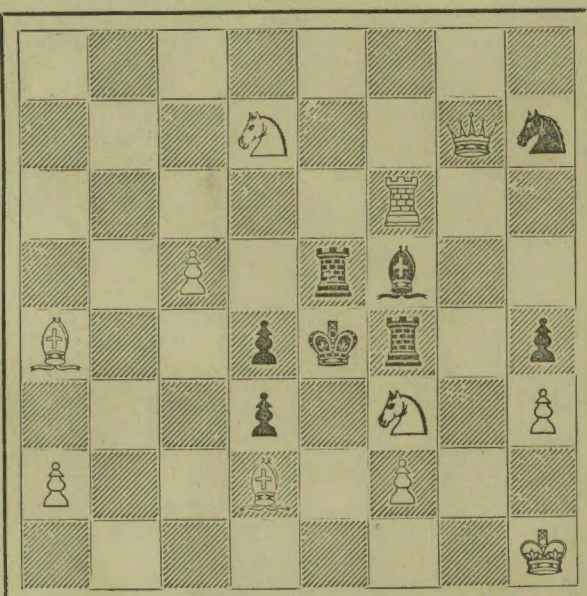
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1927.		SOLUTION OF THE HERMIT'S PROBLEM.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 5th	K takes R	1. Q to R 8th	P to R 4th*
2. P to K 4th	Any move	2. K to Kt 2nd	K or P moves
3. B mates.		3. Q mates.	

\* If 1. P to Kt 4th (ch), then 2. K to B 4th, &c.

## PROBLEM No. 1930.

By W. R. COE and G. H. McLENNAN.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

A smart Affair between Mr. DREW ROBERTS and Mr. C., of the Dublin Chess Club.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. R to K 4th	B takes R
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	14. Q to Kt sq	B to B 6th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P		
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 4th		
6. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
8. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th		
He should have advanced the P to Q 4th at once. That move is essential to the development of his game, and White never affords him another opportunity of making it.			
9. Q to Kt 3rd	Castles	15. R to R 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
10. R to K sq	Kt takes Q B P	16. Q takes P (ch)	
11. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt		
A capital finish to a cleverly played game.			
		17. B to B 6th	P takes Q
		White mates next move.	

Played between Mr. MONCK, of Dublin, and Mr. STEVENS, of Coventry, by correspondence.

(Double Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. R to Kt 3rd	
2. B to B 4th	B to B 4th		
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P		
4. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th		
5. P takes Q P	P to K 5th		
6. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd		
7. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th		
8. P to Q 4th	P takes P (en pas.)		
9. Q takes P	Castles		
10. B to R 3rd	B takes B		
11. Kt takes B	B to Kt 5th		
12. Castles (K R)	B takes Kt		
13. Q takes B	Kt takes P		
14. Q to B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		
15. Q R to Kt sq			
Up to this point the moves in this game are identical with those in the first of the match, played in 1850, between Messrs. Morphy and Mongredien.			
15. Q to R 4th		17. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
16. B takes Kt	P takes B		
Mr. Morphy, who was second player in the game referred to above, here moved the Q to K 2nd.			
A mistake which gives the second player an immediate advantage.			
18. R takes P			
19. R takes Kt			
20. R to Q B 7th			
21. Q to Kt 7th			
22. Q takes R			
23. Q to B 4th			
24. Q takes R P			
25. Q to B 4th			
26. Q to Kt 3rd			
27. Q to Kt 3rd			
He has nothing better to do. If 27. Q to K 2nd, then 27. P Queens, &c.			
27. P takes Q			
28. P takes Q			
and White resigned.			

Mr. James Mason, the celebrated American chessplayer, conducted sixteen games against the same number of adversaries at the City Club on Monday last. The play, which attracted a large number of spectators, resulted in Mr. Mason winning all the games save one.

On the 29th ult. matches were played by several of the suburban clubs. Greenwich defeated Exelsior with a score of five games to two and two draws, and Bermondsey drew a match against Kentish Town, each side scoring four.

A statement is going the round of the American chess press to the effect that the famous "Essay on Chess," which appeared in the *Craftsman* (London, Sept. 15, 1733), was written by the Rev. Louis Rou, a Dutch clergyman settled in New York at that time. As Rou's work on the subject of chess, together with the circumstances which led him to undertake it, are fully described in the book of the first American Chess Congress, it is surprising that it should be confounded with either the *Craftsman* Essay or the ponderous "Letter" which so lately provoked. There is no evidence that Rou ever saw the Essay. What he did see was Lord Hervey's answer to it, which was published a week later in pamphlet form, and what he wrote he called "Critical Remarks on the Letter, &c." All the *Craftsman* papers were written by one "Caleb D'Anvers, of Gray's inn, Esquire," and they were collected and published, with a portrait of the author, by R. Franklin, of Russell-street, Covent-garden, in the year 1737.

The second number of the *British Chess Magazine* (John Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield), and the *Chessplayers' Chronicle* (W. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street) contain, as usual, a good selection of games and problems. Both magazines deserve the support of all chessplayers.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1870) of Señora Dona Catalina Barron de Escandon, formerly of No. 12, Callejon de Betlemitas, but late of No. 9, Calle de San Francisco, both in the city of Mexico, who died on June 13 last, was proved in London on the 25th ult. by Señor Don Pablo Escandon y Barron, the son, the personal estate in England being sworn under £300,000. The testatrix gives full discretion to her husband, who is named as executor, as to her funeral, and the alms and suffrages for her soul, and beseeches him to avoid ostentatious expense and worldly pomp, preferring works of charity and true beneficence, but gives legacies of one silver dollar to such as may be deemed obligatory and pious. She bequeaths such an amount as belongs to it, according to law, to the fund for the formation of public libraries; legacies to her servants, at the discretion of her executor; and the remainder of the one fifth part of her property to her husband, who, however, predeceased her. The residue of her property is to be divided between all her children.

The will (dated May 28, 1873) with five codicils (dated May 28, 1873; Feb. 16, 1877; April 5, 1878; and July 8 and Nov. 28, 1879) of Mr. Thomas James Marriott, formerly of No. 23, Rood-lane, but late of Manor House, Perry-hill, Forest-hill, who died on Dec. 11 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Arthur William Marriott and Frederick John Marriott, the sons, and Henry Reid, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator devises his freehold properties in the counties of Northampton and Warwick to his son Arthur William; and there are bequests to his other children, and legacies to his indoor and outdoor servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his five children, Arthur William, Frederick John, Herbert Mayo, Caroline Constance, and Frances.

The will (dated Oct. 10, 1879) of Miss Margaret Vavasor Durell, late of No. 35, Saint Giles-street, Oxford, who died on Sept. 20 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by David John Vavasor Durell, the nephew, and Miss Jane Louisa Durell, the niece, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Incorporated Church Building Society, the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and the Friend of the Clergy Corporation; £300 to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford; her furniture and household effects (except plate) between her nieces Jane Louisa Durell and Elizabeth Charlotte Durell; £300 to her niece Mrs. Louisa Vavasor Livingstone; and £2000 to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Maria Durell. The residue of her property is to be divided between her said nephew and nieces and her nephew, the Rev. John Vavasor Durell.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1878) of Mr. Herbert Flower, late of Ragdale Hall, Leicestershire, who died on Dec. 30 last at Berkeley-square, was proved on the 28th ult. by Arthur Flower, the brother, and William Leslie, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Agnes Flower, £500 and all his household furniture and effects; to his brothers Horace and Lewis his hunters, but should he not have any at his decease then he gives them £500 each; to his sister, Clara Brand, £500; to his executors £500 each; to the Cheyne Hospital, £200; and to his servant, Richard Line, if in his service at his decease, £50. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust, if he leaves children, and, so long as there shall be a possibility of any child attaining twenty-one, to pay the income to his wife for life, and at her decease to his children, as she shall by deed or will appoint. If he does not leave any child, then his wife is to have the income of two thirds of his property for life, with an absolute power of appointment over £20,000 thereof; and, subject thereto, the residue is given to his brothers, Arthur, Horace, and Lewis.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1874) of Mrs. Mary Ann Cubitt, late of Denbies, Dorking, who died on Nov. 19 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Right Hon. George Cubitt, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix leaves various pictures by Pickersgill, Landseer, David Roberts, Creswick, and others, to be made heirlooms to go with the mansion house at Denbies; and she exercises the powers of appointment given to her by her late husband, George Cubitt, in favour of her children, grandchildren, and a niece. There are some legacies to her children, and the residue of her real and personal property she gives to her said son George.

The will (dated Sept. 17, 1877) with two codicils (dated July 3 and Nov. 1, 1880) of the Rev. Charles Edmund Ruck Keene, late of Swyncombe Park, Oxford, who died on Dec. 12 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Edmund Ruck Keene and the Rev. Benjamin Ruck Keene, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator makes special provision for his four daughters, and the bequests to his sons include the gift of a considerable part of his large properties in New Zealand to his son George. To his grandson, Harry Arthur Ruck Keene, he bequeaths £500; to his faithful servants, William Beauchamp, an annuity of £40, and to Harriet Duffield, one of £20. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be divided between his children. The family estates devolve on his eldest son, Edmund.

The will (dated Jan. 22, 1850) with three codicils (dated July 13, 1858; May 15, 1874; and May 25, 1877) of Mr. Ramon Alvarez, formerly of No. 61, Frith-street, Soho, but late of Dunedin Villa, Landsdowne-road, Croydon, who died on Dec. 16 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Mary Alvarez, the widow, and Mrs. Ramona Blinkhorn, the daughter, the surviving executrices, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths his household furniture and effects to his wife; £8000 East India stock upon trust for his said daughter, and the residue of his personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his said daughter, Mrs. Blinkhorn.

Mr. George Singleton Tudor, of Park House, Lapley, has been appointed by the Prince of Wales Grand Master of the province of Staffordshire.

Early on Monday morning a disastrous explosion took place at Whitfield Colliery, the property of the Chatterly Iron and Coal Company, near Chell, North Staffordshire. About twenty men are believed to be killed.

Steps were taken on Monday at Manchester to form a Court of Commercial Arbitration for the settlement of Trade disputes, which, it is urged, are rarely understood by the Judges who try them in the Law Courts. The local Chamber of Commerce will form the nucleus of the new Court.

At a meeting of the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Free Trade Association last Saturday, it was unanimously resolved to oppose any alteration of the hall-marking laws which shall not provide for perfect freedom of trade in the precious metals, and the severance of the compulsory connection between the Goldsmiths' Company and the crafts.



SOUND INVESTMENTS.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.**—Notwithstanding the exceptional severity of the weather in Canada, the traffic receipts of this Railway continue very satisfactory, and in this respect the Grand Trunk exhibits a marked contrast to English Railways, which have suffered heavily. The concurrent growth of the new Chicago Line, as demonstrated by the weekly traffic, now published for the first time, must also be very gratifying to Shareholders in the Grand Trunk Company, when it is remembered that they are the absolute proprietors of no less than £337,000 1st Mortgage Bonds out of a total of £1,240,000, £100,000 2nd Mortgage Bonds out of a total of £820,000, and £1,192,000 of Ordinary Stock out of a total of £1,356,000 in that Railway. To a careful observer of what is now going on in the development of American and Canadian Railways, the importance of this possession of the Grand Trunk can scarcely be over-estimated. The new line is practically in its infancy (in deed, the station in Chicago is not yet fully working), and when passenger-traffic is secured in the spring and summer it is reasonable to expect that the present increases will be much surpassed.

The 5 per cent interest on the 1st and 2nd Preferences of the Grand Trunk being now provided for and the 3rd Preference earning a dividend, the whole reversionary value of this Chicago Extension practically belongs to the holders of 3rd Preference and Ordinary Stocks. Totally irrespective of this, however, the position of the Grand Trunk Line itself is daily improving, and the half-yearly Report to be issued next month cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the proprietors. The outlook at present is so very cheerful that it seems inevitable that all the Stocks of this railway must considerably advance in value during the present year. There is, of course, the greatest margin for a rise in the 3rd Preference and Ordinary Stocks.

**CANADIAN RAILWAYS.**—The Great Western of Canada and Grand Trunk Companies.—Manifestations of concerted action amongst large and influential Shareholders of the Great Western of Canada have been recently exhibited, having for their object that closer alliance of their Railway with the Grand Trunk, which I have so frequently advocated. Although I wish this movement every success, and shall advise everyone to support it, still it is not my intention again to take a prominent position in advancing it, as success is certain now that so large a measure of support is derived from those who formerly opposed my recommendations.

Shareholders in both Companies need keep in view one only of the many advantages to be derived from a fusion—viz., that a saving of no less a sum than £200,000 per annum will be immediately effected. Supposing this to be equally divided between the two Companies, it would represent increased dividends of 1½ per cent on Grand Trunk 3rd Preferences and 1½ per cent on Great Western of Canada Ordinary Shares, and this would, of course, justify an advance of fully 20 per cent in both Securities.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING

**RAILROAD.**—During the past month the issue of Deferred Income Bonds for £4,000,000 dols. has been offered to the Share and Bond holders, and the subscriptions thereto have reached the enormous total of 74,000,000 dols. This triumph has been achieved in spite of a vast amount of opposition, reputed to be on behalf of a section of the Proprietors. The more, however, the merits of the scheme are considered, the more impossible it is to believe that anyone really interested in the progress of the property could consistently oppose it. It at once removes the incubus of the floating debt, and easily paves the way for the successful introduction of the Five per Cent Bonds to consolidate prior and heavier charges. Under these circumstances, it is surprising that the price of the Ordinary Shares should now be 10 per cent lower than a year ago, when the floating debt was a matter of so much anxiety, and when neither the Railway nor Coal properties were anything like as prosperous as at the present time. The current earnings of the Company are such that if continued throughout the year, as may be reasonably anticipated, there would be sufficient to pay a dividend of 6 per cent on the Ordinary and 6 per cent on the New Deferred Income Bonds. Both these Stocks, the Ordinary and Deferred, must therefore be regarded as exceptionally cheap and attractive investments. The President's lucid exposition of the affairs of the Company, as contained in the pamphlet issued on the 1st inst., and the report of to-day's meeting, should be carefully studied by all who are interested in the property.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND

OHIO (ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN) RAILROAD.

The success which has attended the financial proposals of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and the certainty that that line will shortly assume a position of great influence, give additional point to my remarks last month on the future of the Atlantic and Great Western property, if due advantage be taken of the new connections now for the first time offered to that long-suffering Corporation. The Map accompanying my Circular showed the valuable outlet to the seaboard, secured by the Philadelphia and Reading and New Jersey Central systems, emancipating the line from the Erie Company, which, by its unfair dealing in the past, rendered the through rates on the Atlantic and Great Western about the lowest on the American continent. In the Report of the Trustees, just issued, it is shown that had the average rate of fifteen years ago been obtained in 1879, "the gross income of the Atlantic and Great Western for that year would have been upwards of thirteen millions of dollars, instead of less than four and a half millions, and the net income have not only sufficed to pay full interest on its bonded indebtedness, but have yielded a handsome dividend on its common stock." A much closer approximation to so desirable a result may be realised if independent connections are secured, and the Bondholders should give their earnest attention to electing a proper management. I am glad to see that a suggestion is made that the Hon. Cecil Raikes should be selected as one of the "voting Trustees." It is most important that the Proprietors should insist on this or some equally good appointments being made. With skilful management, the line should yield results satisfactory to all concerned; but Proprietors must bestir themselves to secure it. The First Mortgage Bonds must, under any circumstances, receive a dividend in cash and stock, which will at least be equal to 7 per cent on the present investment; but the opening of the new extensions already referred to will presently greatly enhance the value of the other Mortgages as well as the Ordinary Stock.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI, AND OHIO.

The near approach of Feb. 10 (the day fixed for the sale of the Railway) is causing a steady investment demand for these Bonds. Those who have purchased during the past twelve months at prices ranging from 90 upwards must now see that, notwithstanding adverse criticisms which prevailed for a time, my recommendations were based upon sound and accurate views as to the absolute value of the property. Including two interim cent, the rise in value to the present time is no less than 61 per payments on account of overdue coupons amounting to 4 per cent.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.

—The traffic receipts for the month of December, showing an increase of £14,600, are the highest in the history of the Company. Those of January and ensuing months are likely to be equally favourable.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER

**RAILWAY.**—One great goal has at length been reached in the announcement of the full dividend for the past half year on the Preference Stock. It may suit the purposes of some to regard the progress and achievements of this Railway as insignificant, but small though they be, they demonstrate the working of an almost infallible rule that a railway once emerged from financial difficulties will, under skilful management, advance in a steady arithmetical progression. Such has been the very marked experience of this Railway, and it is very gratifying that my early anticipations as to its progress are being so steadily realised.

PERUVIAN STOCKS.

—After the prolonged troubles and anxieties of recent years, holders of Peruvian Bonds must welcome the opportunity now afforded for placing their interests in the care of the Committee (presided over by Sir Henry Tyler) which is regarded with so much confidence. Unanimous support is essential to success, as the Chilean Government, in honourably recognising the Peruvian Bondholders, stipulate that they will only accept the claims of those who deposit their Bonds. It is therefore manifestly to the interest of every holder to send in his Bonds immediately to

Messrs. Martin and Co., the bankers, and so avoid the risk of being shut out from the benefits which Chilean adoption will confer upon them.

COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.

—It is but natural, after such a long period of depression in the Coal and Iron trades, that the signs of revival recently indicated should attract inquiries to these properties from that large class of the investing public who have a vivid recollection of the enormous profits realised in former years. They cannot, however, be too careful in the selections they now make. There are, no doubt, many of these enterprises which are well worth attention, but at the present moment there are two which have more prominently come under my notice—viz., the Rhymney and the Llynvi and Tondra Coal and Iron Companies, investments in both of which I strongly recommend. It is my intention shortly to issue a special circular with reference to these two undertakings after I have personally inspected the respective properties. I should have kept my promise earlier but for the severity of the weather. Meanwhile the 7 per Cent Debentures of the Rhymney and the 7 per Cent Preference Shares of the Llynvi and Tondra are well worth buying. The principal market for the latter is in Manchester.

**TRAMWAYS.**—The reports for the past half-year already issued show a greatly improved position of affairs. The dividends declared yield 5 and 6 per cent to present investors, purchasers being now entitled to the full dividend for the past half-year, which is included in the quotations. All the following pay dividends this month and are well worth buying—viz., Bordeaux, Germany, Calais, Birkenhead (Preference), Provincial, Wolverhampton, Tramways and General Works and Aberdeen.

ANGLO - AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

The recent Report announcing an available balance sufficient to pay a small dividend on the Deferred Stock has been regarded with favour, as it was feared the severe competition of last year would have told more heavily against the revenue. I still think it a great matter for regret that the published Balance Sheets do not exhibit the absolute Reserve Funds of the Company, which have been expended for years in new cables. With the enormous expansion of business between America and Europe, this Company must be greatly benefited, and it is felt by the Proprietors as a gross injustice that they should be kept in ignorance as to the weekly traffic, while adverse speculators take good care that everything which may be thought to be detrimental to the Company (whether true or false) should obtain the widest publicity. The miserable collapse of the intention to restrain the payment of dividends is only what might have been expected.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR

**COMPANY.**—The latest advices from Canada fully confirm the previous announcements as to the value of the discoveries. It would appear that the more the properties are opened out the richer they become. The 24 fully-paid shares at the present price of £2 10s. must be regarded as a cheap speculative investment.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

—With this Circular I publish my half-yearly analysis of the Joint-Stock Banks of London. The figures are unusually interesting, and will repay careful study. At the present moment the most noticeable feature, perhaps, is the strengthened position of the three Banks who recently registered as limited as compared with those who still remain Unlimited. This is exhibited both in respect of the estimation of the public and the Proprietors, by the increase in Deposit and Current Accounts and the greatly enhanced value of the shares.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

—During the past month the meetings of the South Indian, Indian Glenrock, and Indian Phoenix Companies have been held, and in every instance the most encouraging and hopeful statements have been made as to the position and prospects of these undertakings. That section of the public who formerly invested in Mines have been so frequently victimised that they have held aloof from these Indian properties, as the Indian word for a bad experience made them naturally timid of these new ventures. The fresh class of mining investors, as represented in these Indian Companies, seem now, however, to have the promise of a rich reward in store for them. The detailed reports received from the respective properties, and the minute explanations given at the Meetings referred to, justify the anticipation of considerably advanced prices for the shares of all three Companies at an early date.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular

for February.

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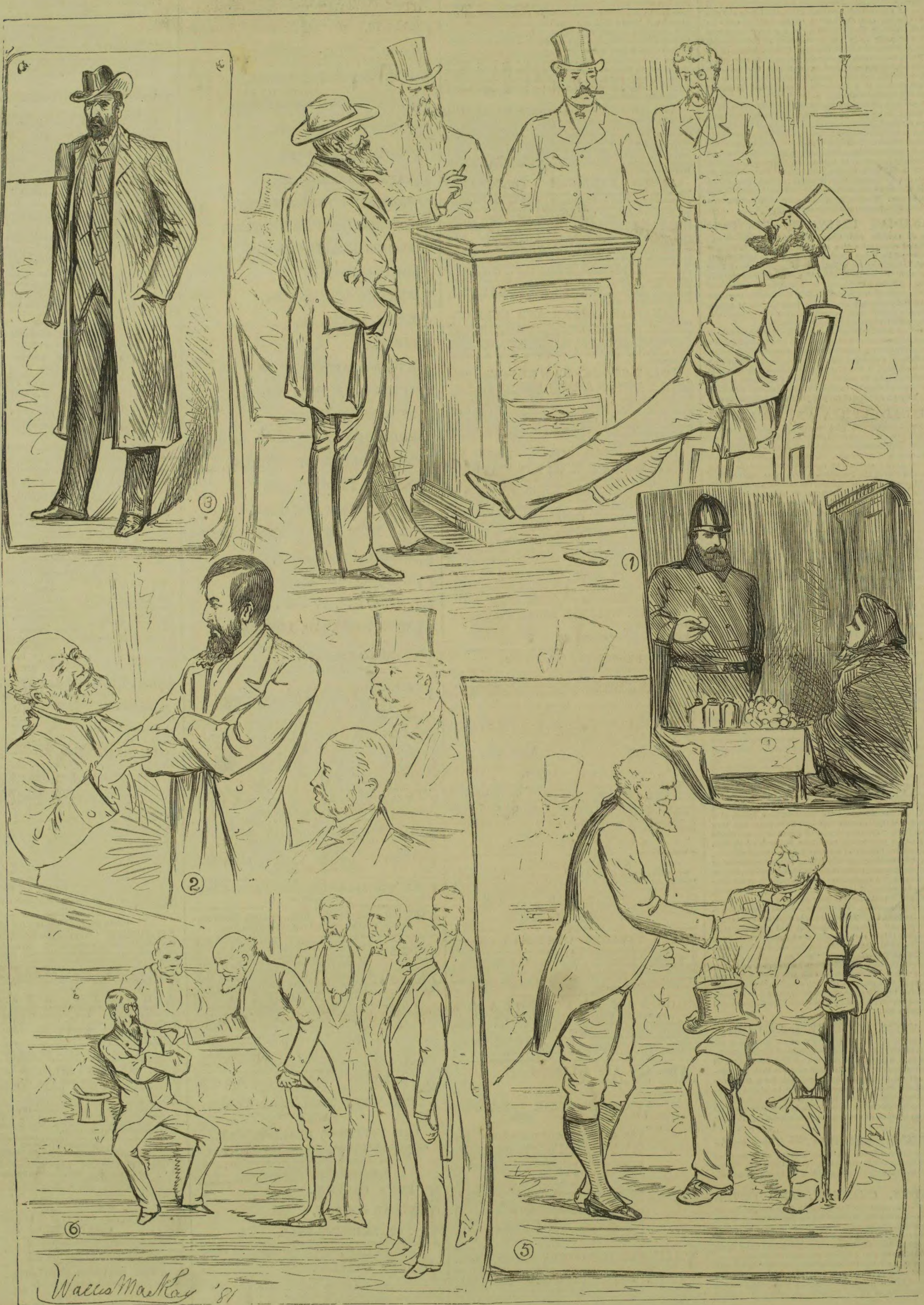
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SOLE CONSIGNERS





1. A Consultation in the Smoking-room: Radical Members "on the situation."  
2. Mr. Dillon defying the authority of the Chair.

3. Michael Davitt.  
4. "An All-Night Sitting:" Sketch in Westminster Hall.

5. The Rev. Isaac Nelson induced to withdraw.  
6. Mr. Healy submitting to "superior force."